THE EXAMINER;

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PUBLISHER

ADDRESS

To the people of West Virginia; showing that slavery is injurious to the public welfare, and that it may be gradually abolished, without detriment to the rights RUFFNER, D. D., Lexington, Va. of productive industry,

Commerce and Navigation. The Northern people derive much of

slave-eaten Commonwealth, has decayed and

to 2,820,000 dollars, and by 1845, to 2,-

in the year 1765, valued at upwards of to five and a half. 4,000,000 of dollars: in 1791, they had sunk to two and a half millions; in 1821, next to nothing.

So our great Virginia, with all her natural facilities for trade, brings to her ports tion of their children. about one five-hundredth part of the goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the

great commercial ports be all outside of Virginia, and near or in the free States? Why should every commercial improvement, every wheel that speeds the movements of trade,

No State has greater conveniencies for ship navigation and ship building, than Virship navigation and ship building, than Virginia. Yet on all her fine tide waters, she has little shipping; and what she has, is composed almost wholly of small bay craft spend a few coesting schoopers. The toppage of the conveniencies for ship navigation and ship building, than Virginia, with the past progress and present condition of West Virginia, with the past progress and present condition of west Virginia, with the past progress and present condition of west Virginia, with the past progress and present condition of west Virginia, with the past progress and present condition of west Virginia, with the past progress and present condition of west Virginia, with the past progress and present condition of west Virginia, with the past progress and present condition of west Virginia, with the past progress and present condition of west Virginia, with the past progress and present condition of west Virginia, with the past progress and present condition of west Virginia, with the past progress and present condition of west Virginia, with the past progress and present condition of the countries adjacent to sent condition of the countries adjacent to be apt to abandon the reality.

There is no sign of material error in the census returns, from which we derive these sent condition of the countries adjacent to be apt to abandon the reality.

There is no sign of material error in the census returns, from which we derive these sent conditions wholly of a different nature have influenced the census returns, from which we derive these sent conditions wholly of a different nature have influenced the census returns, from which we derive these sent conditions wholly of a different nature have influenced the census returns, from which we derive these sent conditions wholly of a different nature have influenced the census returns, from which we derive these sent conditions wholly of a different nature have influenced the census returns, from whic

As to ship building, Virginia, that ought, twelve times as much; and Maryland seven ty, are not on times as much; and what would astonish us, valuable. if we did not know so many like facts, is, But West Pennsylvania furnishes a comnegroes to building ships? Who ever ima- tains 38,500 square miles. gined such an absurdity? But could they Let us see. not hire white men to do such things? No, for, in the first place, Southern white men tion of West Virginia and West Pennsylhave no skill in such matters; and, in the vania.

effects of slavery upon the population and the productive industry of States.

of slavery upon

Common Schools and Popular Educa-

There are two ways of estimating the degree of general education and intelligence among a people: the one is, to judge by the number of children going to school; and the other, to judge by the number of grown people who are unable to read or write.-The last census contains returns of all these

1. The number of scholars that attended school during some part of the year, was in 5,100 square miles, in the counties of Cum. In those parts West of the Alleghany, upon bilities to defeat, we have the following John P. Hale. and interests of slaveholders; by HENRY New England and New York, one to every four and a half white persons; in New Jer. Let us now turn to the third great branch sey and Pennsylvania, one to every nine; in Maryland, one to every nineteen; in Vir. ginia, one to every twenty-one; and in the Carolinas, one to every twenty-seven.

2. In respect to the number of grown parison, their wealth from commerce and shipping. white persons unable to read or write, we But the slave States are more deficient in have to remark, that the returns of the centhese, than they are in manufactures. They sus for all the States, are somewhat defeconly make cotton and tobaccorfor Northern tive; for the Southern States exceedingly so, men and foreigners to buy and ship. We on account of the great numbers of this have mentioned, in general terms, the excellent facilities which our State possesses for confess their ignorance. The school syscommercial pursuits. We may say, that tems in the North have made the number her bay and tide-rivers all make one great very small, excepting the foreign emigrants. haven, 500 miles long, situated midway be- who brought their ignorance with them. In tween the Northern and Southern extremes the South, not only is the number known of our Atlantic coast. Norfolk is the natural centre of the foreign and coasting trade Hence it is only in the South, that the deof the United States. It ought to have com- fects in the returns prevent us from forming mended the trade of North Carolina, of all an accurate judgment of the amount of popu years, was less than fourteen per cent. the countries upon the waters of the Chesa- lar ignorance, resulting from the want of peake, and of half the Great West. It an efficient school system. In the returns time, increasing at a good rate; and gained dilapidated houses, worn out lands decayed ought to have been the second, if not the for Virginia, there are eight or ten counties in the twenty years, thirty-eight and a half fences, old mills and farm-houses breaken, first, commercial city in the United States. in which few or none of this class were re-Norfolk is an ancient borough, and once turned; and in many other counties, the Virginia section. stood in the first rank of American seaports. numbers returned are evidently far short of But its trade declined, its population was the truth. We ought certainly to add one half as thickly peopled as the other, and and, above all, to see the spirit of indelence long at a stand, and nothing but the public third to the total return, to bring it near the ought, therefore, to have grown twice as fast. and inactivity that pervades the greater por-Navy Yard has kept it up. Meanwhile, truth. The number returned for Virginia, Instead of that, it came almost to a full tion of the people, large companies collect-Northern towns have grown up to cities, and is 58,787: the actual number could not stop, the last ten years; in fact the newer ing in every village and town about the Northern cities to great and wealthy empo- have been under 80,000. But to be sure of mountain counties, where there are almost country taverns, spending hours and days riums; until our Virginia seaport, once their not exceeding the truth, we put # to 70, no slaves, and they only, increased a little, in idle conversation or amusement, and, in equal, would cut a poor figure among their 000. We also put North Carolina at 60, the other and richer counties, where slaves some instances, worse employment;—to suburbs. Oh, that Norfolk were as prosperous, as her citizens are kind and bospiperous, as her citizens are kind and bospiperous are kind and bos of the actual numbers.

good index of the commercial history of Vir- one-half of the whole. We compare the its inhabitants. dwindled away to a mere pittance in the find that in New England, these illiterates ver and this black vomit. Her imports from foreign countries, were, and a half; and in South Carolina, as one ginia. We have calculated its productive as a whole, we have a few remarks to offer

We give these only as approximations to the truth; but they are sufficiently near to the truth; but they are sufficiently near to the full the find that the farm-ing industry of West Pennsylvania yields in the truth; but they are sufficiently near to the full the they had fallen to a little over one million, show, beyond any manner of doubt, that in 1827, they had come down to about half in 1827, they had come down to about half slavery exerts a most pernicious influence dollars to the hand; that of West Virginia, spirit. this sum; and in 1843, to the half of this sum; and in 1843, to the half of this sum; and in 1843, to the half of this on the cause of education. This it does by again, or about one quarter of a million; hand. This result is substantially correct; tucky, the oldest of the new States has continue the love I have inspired? How again, or about one quarter of a million; and here they have stood ever since—at and here they have stood ever since—at and near the shall I preserve the heart I have won?"

This it does by the does not need that the love I have inspired? How witnessed the unequal march between here shall I preserve the heart I have won?" ed and poor, and making the poorer part of for the lands of West Pennsylvania are witnessed the unequal march between her-shall I preserve the heart I have won?" them generally indifferent about the educa- much more highly valued than those of simi- self and other western States, which have 1. Endeavor to make your husband's Cornelius Warren

United States.

United States.

Shall we be told that the cause of this decline of Virginia commerce, is the growth of Virginia commerce, is the growth of Virginia commerce, when we compare Onio with Ken.

West, when we compare Onio with Ken.

It is worthy of deep constate and enter
of life. Make it a repose from his cares, of life. Make it a repose from his cares, it is worthy of deep constate and enter
of life. Make it a repose from his cares, of life. Make it a repose from his cares, of life. Make it a repose from his cares, it is worthy of deep constate and enter
of life. Make it a repose from his cares, of life. Make it a repose from his car Ohio, as in the other two States; while the lar lands in the free country North of Vir- and improvements, or so near her in these meet with pleasures in other houses, but let William Collins, Northern cities, which, by means of their canals and railroads and vast capital, drawn of the respects already as to insure their speedy him find pleasure in his own. Should he respects already as to insure their speedy him find pleasure in his own. Should he respects already as to insure their speedy him find pleasure in his own. Should he respects already as to insure their speedy him find pleasure in his own. Should he respects already as to insure their speedy him find pleasure in his own. canals and railroads and vast capital, drawn off the trade from smaller ports to themselves? And what then? The cause as signed is itself the effect of a prior cause.—

The people in the slave States are not, and signed is itself the effect of a prior cause.—

The people in the slave States are not, and so they will. They look signed is itself the effect of a prior cause.—

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The people in the slave States are not, and so they will accommodated with signed is itself the effect of a prior cause.—

The people in the slave States are not, and so they will accommodated with some capital, drawn be dejected, soothe him; should he be silent triumph. The Legislature of last winter be dejected, soothe him; should he be silent triumph. The Legislature of last winter be dejected, soothe him; should he be silent triumph. The Legislature of last winter be dejected, soothe him; should he be silent triumph. The Legislature of last winter be dejected, soothe him; should he be silent triumph. The Legislature of last winter be dejected, soothe him; should he be silent triumph. The Legislature of last winter be dejected, soothe him; should he be dejected, soothe him; should he be silent triumph. The Legislature of last winter be dejected, soothe him; should he be silent triumph. The Legislature of last winter be dejected, soothe him; should he be signed is itself the effect of a prior cause.—

We would ask those who take this superfi
We would ask those who take this superfi
Signed is itself the effect of a prior cause.—

The people in the slave States are not, and upon all Virginia as an infected country; the people in the slave States are not, and upon all Virginia as an infected country; the people decided in favor of a prior cause.—

Signed is itself the effect of a prior cause.—

The people in the slave States are not, and upon all Virginia as an infected country; the people decided in favor of a prior cause.—

Some of the people in the slave States are not, and upon all Virginia as an infected country; the people decided in favor of a prior cause.—

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Some of the people in the slave States are not, and the people decided in favor of a prior cause.—

Some of the people in the slave States are not, and the people decided in favor of a people decided in favor of a people decid cial view of the matter: Why should the schools as in the free States; and slavery in. and so it is. ignorance and mental degradation through

ry wheel that speeds the movements of trade, serve but to carry away from the slave ciently, established the proposition that of the corresponding to the co serve but to carry away from the slave States, more and more of their wealth, for the benefit of the great Northern cities? States; we shall conclude the argument by the benefit of the great Northern cities? The only cause that can be assigned, is, that where slavery prevails, commerce and navigation cannot flourish, and commercial towns cannot compete with those in the free States. They are increased and towns cannot compete with those in the free States. They are increased and towns cannot compete with those in the free States. They are increased and the states and continuous to the welfare of West Virginia iron was 4,763, for such counties adiopining, where the great weight of the benefit of the great Northern cities? States; we shall conclude the argument by Virginia made only 14,660 tons of cast and this all important movement, we have taken for modesty. These, to a man of reconsiderable pains to form an opinion of bar iron, a year; when West Pennsylvania iron was 4,763, on the one hand, that in Lexington and the state of West Pennsylvania iron was 4,763, on the one hand, that in Lexington and the general proposition, does not need any sepatom that where slavery prevails, commerce and navigation cannot flourish, and commercial to inspire disgust. Let the delicacy and general proposition, does not need any sepatom that of West Virginia iron was 4,763, on the one hand, that in Lexington and the general proposition, does not need any sepatom that of West Virginia iron was 4,763, on the one hand, that in Lexington and the general proposition, does not need any sepatom that where slavery prevails, commerce and this all important movement, we have taken from an opinion founded upon facts and circumstances favor in a great with sall important movement, we have taken from an opinion of bar iron, a year; when West Pennsylvania iron was 116,530 tons. The value of the West Virginia iron was 4,763, on the considerable pains to form an opinion of bar iron, a year; when West Pennsylvania iron was 4,763, on the considerable pains to form an opinion founded upon facts and circumstances favor in a proposition, does not need any sepatom proposition, does not need any sepatom proposition for such country produce as cannot be cargine that West Virginia is an exception,
for such country produce as cannot be carried directly to the Northern markets.— and has not suffered from slavery, we shall and has not suffered from slavery. ried directly to the Northern markets.—
Here Northern and foreign ships come to carry away these products of slave labor—

and has not suffered from slavery, we shall lation is found, there is a strong opposition of the slave-holding and pro-slavery population is found, there is a strong opposition of the slave-holding and pro-slavery population is found, there is a strong opposition of the slave-holding and pro-slavery population is found, there is a strong opposition of the slave-holding and pro-slavery population is found, there is a strong opposition of the slave-holding and pro-slavery population is found, there is a strong opposition of the slave-holding and pro-slavery population is found, there is a strong opposition of the slave-holding and pro-slavery population is found, there is a strong opposition of the slave-holding and pro-slavery population is found, there is a strong opposition of the slave-holding and pro-slavery population is found, there is a strong opposition of the slave-holding and pro-slavery population is found, there is a strong opposition of the slave-holding and pro-slavery population is found, there is a strong opposition of the slave-holding and pro-slavery population is found, there is a strong opposition of the slave-holding and pro-slavery population is found.

The West Pennsylvania iron massive idea that it will succeed. They hold that it will succeed the population of the slave-holding and pro-slavery population is found.

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The West Pennsylvania iron massive idea that it will succeed the population in the population in the population is found.

The West Pennsylvania iron massive idea that it will succeed the population in the population in the population in the population is found. carry away these products of slave labor—lacts—lacts derived from actual experience, and this constitutes nearly all the trade of the very best evidence which the nature of the very best evidence which the nature of the great majority in force of the very best evidence which the nature of the great majority in force of the very best evidence which the nature of the great majority in force of the very best evidence which the nature of the great majority in force of the very best evidence which the nature of the great majority in force of the very best evidence which the nature of the great majority in force of the very best evidence which the nature of the great majority in force of the very best evidence which the nature of the great majority in force of the very best evidence which the nature of the great majority in force of the very best evidence which the nature of the great majority in force of the very best evidence which the nature of the great majority in force of the very best evidence which the nature of the great majority in force of the very best evidence which the nature of the great majority in force of the very best evidence which the nature of the great majority in force of the very best evidence which the nature of the great majority in force of the very best evidence which the nature of the policy, and out lew who entertain the will be a strong stimulus to his being so. the very nest evidence which the nature of the case admits of. We compare the past 720 dollars worth to the hand:—all free lather great majority in favor of the convention, he will take some pains to deserve it; Rodolps Dickinson, Jonathan D. Morris, No State has greater conveniencies for ship navigation and ship building, than Vir-Virginia, with the past progress and pre.

and a few coasting schooners. The tonnage notice the fact, that West Virginia is almost of Virginia—that is, the number of tons as large as the State of Ohio? If the counthat her vessels will carry-is shamefully ties of Allegany and Washington, in Mary- in West Pennsylvania. small, compared with that of the maritime land, were added to her, she would be largfree States. Maine and Massachusetts, with er than Ohio. "Oh, but Ohio is a much about an equal population, have about fif. better country than West Virginia." About teen times as much; little Rhode Island has half the State of Ohio is better, we grantconsiderably more; New York has at least that is, it is a better farming country-but twelve times as much; Pennsylvania, with the other half is not so good. About one-ther one sea port, has more than twice third of Ohio consists of dismal swamps and as much; and so has half-slaveholding Mary. poor hills. In mineral wealth our country vania. is decidedly superior. Taking everything except slavery into consideration, we say with her eminent advantages for the busi- that West Virginia ought now to have ness, to build as many ships as any State in had more than two-thirds as much poputhe Union, does less at it than the least of lation and wealth as Ohio. Our great those free States. All that she builds in a valley is a comparatively old country, carry only eight or nine hundred tons—
that is, about as much as one good packet
ship of the North. Maine and Massachusets build thirty five time to the North of that is, about as much as one good packet ship of the North. Maine and Massachusetts build thirty-five times as much; little Rhode Island builds twice as much; Pennsylvania York twenty times as much; Pennsylvania twelve times as much; and Maryland seven that is, about as much as one good packet ship of the North. Maine and Massachusetts build thirty-five times as much; little York twenty times as much; and Maryland seven that is, about as much as one good packet be from their ranks.

While we have not more than one-fourth of her population and wealth. In proportion to our natural resources and actual population, we do not grow even one-third as fast as the Valley and West of it. The boast of freedom, in our neighboring State, yet truth and candor require us further to remark that twelve times as much; and Maryland seven that is, about as much as much as one good packet be from their ranks.

While we make these statements for and the North against the success of the great cause of freedom, in our neighboring State, yet truth and candor require us further to remark that twelve times as much; and Maryland seven that is, about as much as much as a like!" But I trust be from their ranks.

While we make these statements for and the North against the success of the great cause of freedom, in our neighboring State, yet truth and candor require us further to remark that twelve times as much; there are no more than the Visiginia towns are larger and more then number of those who adopt this unbecome than the Visiginia towns, both in the number of those who adopt this unbecome than the Visigina towns, both in the number of those who adopt this unbecome the number of those who adopt this unbecome the number of those who adopt the number of those who adopt this unbecome that the number of those who adopt this unbecome the number of those who adopt this unbecome the number of those who adopt the number of those who adopt the number of those who adopt this unbecome the number of those who adopt the number of those who adopt th

that much of the ship timber used in the parison free from all reasonable objection North, is actually carried in ships from our or doubt; for it is a country in the same Southern forests, where it might rot before range of mountains, and similar in every re-Southern men would use it for any such purpose. We do not blame our Southern peo. Some say that it is on the whole less fertile. ple for abstaining from all employments of It is not so large by 5,500 square miles; con this kind. What could they do? Set their taining 33,000, while West Virginia con-

1. The comparative growth and popula-

years, about one and a half to the square law.

We shall now advert briefly to the effects mile, and ended with a population of eleven and a half souls to the square mile.

labor. But it might be omitted, with no effects. sensible change in the result of our com-

The Virginia section of the Valley con-

In 1820, a population of 154,000, " 174,300, " 175,500. The Northern section of the Valley, on

half the space, contained, In 1820, a population of 129,600, ln 1830. " " 155,500, " 179,500,

The Virginia section increased moderatev, the first ten years; but scarcely at all, the second ten. The total increase in twenty

The Northern section kept on, all the

increased very little for twenty years; some mingled emotions of the most sad and medi-

Next, the Iron-making Business.

Next, Manufactures.

large, that she might equal Pittsburgh, and there are other interests and agencies inthat she grew five times as fast, that she volved in the question, which wield a con- laugh against your husband. Conceal his died on the 10th September, at Frankfort, might keep up with her.

in Virginia, deserves to be called a manu- ject of foreign interference in regard to their of economy has involved millions in misfacturing town. For this her citizens de domestic affairs. The least mis-step on the ery. Be neat, tidy, orderly, methodical. serve to be crowned—not with laurel—but part of her friends in other States, or an Rise early, breakfast early, have a place formed for business, to be respected; too with the solid gold of prosperity. But how out break of violence by northern Abolition- for everything, and everything in its place. often feared or envied to be beloved. swer: They breathe the atmosphere of free into measures, as has been the case hereto- edge of cookery, as every other branch of the sensitive plant does upon the touch of States, almost touching them on both sides. But again; seeing that Wheeling, as a seat for manufactures, is equal to Pittsburgh, and inferior to no town in America, except tempt to do so will ensure defeat. second place, Northern workmen cannot be hired in the South, without receiving a heavy premium for working in a slave State.

Here we close our general review of the effects of slavery upon the receiving and the propulation and the receiving and the receiving and the for manufactures, is equal to Pittsburgh, and comparatively so slow in her growth? Answer: She is in seried, what is to be character of the lady and the housewife.

In 1830, W. Virginia contained 378,000 inhab'ts. In 1840, " 432,000 "

Again, nine-tenths, if not nineteen-twen-tieths, of the people are in favor of emancitieths, of the people are in favor of emancitieths.

The increase was 292,000, or 37½ per cent.

The increase was 292,000, or 37½ per cen

Montgomery county to the Potomac river, made for this, a vas balance of injury is northern States; third, a larger portion will, has an area of 10,100 square miles. The chargeable to slavery, and to nothing else. when freed, be colonized in Kentucky, in same Valley with no material change of In the Great Valley, where the other causes Africa; while, fourth, a few will still remain character, extends from the Potomac to the had little or no operation, the effects of sla- in the country. Susquel anna river, containing an area of very are most manifes and most pernicious. But as an offset again, against these lia CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.

that visit he thus states:

Kentucky and Emmelpation.

Having been so long associated with the busy scenes of a new country, where every man is constantly employed in opening up his lands for cultivation, erecting houses for the comfort and convenience of his family and business, and where our towns and villages, mills and churches, are all coming forward by the untiring hand of industry and we have occasionally done, and see the Yet the Virginia section was at last only try measurably depopulated by emigration,

tion is no proof of public feeling in favor but when he has once lost the name, he will J. L. Taylor.

Thos. O. Edwards. There is no sign of material error in the of emancipation; that considerations wholly be apt to abandon the reality.

West Virginia; it has increased vastly more first place, that the counties most in favor not. On the contrary, a gloomy, dissatisof perpetuating the old policy are few in fied manner, is chilling and repulsive to his number and those but thinly populated, at feelings; he will be very apt to seek else-If to the value of the cast and the bar least so far as votes are concerned. While where for those smiles and that cheerfulness iron of each country, we add the value of the counties bordering on the Ohio river which he finds not in his own house. the manufactures of iron and steel, of wool. are both numerous and populous, and cotton and leather, we get a total of 770,dependence of the counties bordering on the Onto Tiver which he minds not in the mind six millions of dollars in West Pennsyl- the north and east; bordering upon and run- quence, if he approve. the north and east; bordering upon and run-ning into the mountains, settled by a non-6. Particularly shun what the world 6. Particularly shun what the world Chas. S. Morehand The cost of constructing new buildings, slave-holding population, who will strongly calls, in ridicule, "curtain lectures."—
amounted, in West Virginia, to about onefavor the free labor system. Besides these

When you shut your door at night endeav. fourth of what it did in West Pennsylvania; three divisions of the State, it has always or to shut out at the same moment all discord *James B. Bowlin. indicating an increase in wealth and population at the same comparative rate.

been the desire of the southern or Green and contention, and look on your chamber lames S. Green, will are P. Hall. Manufactures make towns, and towns interest, and it will doubtless do so now. a shelter sacred to peace and affection. make good markets for farmers; the larger The several sections here named, when How indecorous, offensive and sinful it is,

trolling influence over it. The whole com- faults and speak only of his merits. Shun in her thirty-second year. We glory in Wheeling, because she only, munity are exceedingly sensitive on the sub- every approach to extravagance. The want

West Virginia increased in these ten a country in which slavery is established by action, the question is urged, what is to be character of wife, of mother, and of mister the strength of their bélief, while judgment of the square law.

berland, Franklin, Perry, Huntingdon and the Ohio and its navigable waters, where circumstances bighly favorable to the pro-Bedford, in Pennsylvania, and Washington, in Maryland; which last, though a few least injury—there too, the corrosive touch papers in this State, and others which cirslaves remain in it, is a county of free of slavery has also shown its cankerous culate there, disposed to advocate the true labor. But it might be omitted, with no effects. cipation policy. 2. There are stump ora.

tors—native Kentuckians, who will bring the subject directly before the people. The Rev. B. T. Krana gan, a generous the subject directly before the people in the public field. These, whether opposed or public field. These, whether opposed or not, will sway a wonderful influence in proitinerating in the States of Illinois, Winconsin, moting the cause. Indeed we know of no William L. Dayton, moting the cause. Indeed we know of no and Indiana" visited Kentucky. The result of enterprise or service in which we would more willingly engage, than that of contributing to the emancipation of our beloved native land, for we love her still. But we Presley Spruance, hope no foreigner will attempt it. Let the work be done by the sons of the soil who still reside there. There should be at least still reside there. There should be at least still reside there. There should be at least still reside there. one good speaker for each congressional district, to canvass the whole country, time George E. Badger, willie P. Mangum, and again, until the people are fully awake enterprise -- now to return to Kentucky, as to admire the valor and courage of Generals to the subject. As much as we are disposed Taylor and Scott, in leading their victori- Walter & Colquit, ous armies into Mexico, we would much prefer the honor and distinction of having three of former times, portions of the counaided in the political redemption of the nothan to share equally with them in their

"Wisdom dwells with prudence," and her perfect work is accomplished in Kentucky, during the pendency of the great David Hammonds questions now fairly before her citizens, it must be accomplished by the utmost caution | Franklin Clark, and forbearance. If it is successful, a tide of prosperity will pour into the State which Hezekiah Williams. This sketch of the natural advantages of Norfolk, compared with its condition, is a hout already got slave sick, and is spewing out around Lexington which present a body of the natural advantages of t So far from riding for days through the State one-half of the whole. We compare the law-eaten Commonwealth, has decayed and lave-eaten Commonwealth lave-eaten Commonwealth lave-eaten Commonwealth lave-eaten Commonwealth lave-eaten Commonwealth lav numbers of white adults who cannot read, with the total number in each State; and land, should be afflicted with this yellow femind that in New England, these illiterates find that in New England, these illiterates body of the State, however, is first class are in high state of cultivation, but in the hands of a few wealthy farmers.

States would be irresistable, and the peace
The great body of the State, however, is dwindled away to a mere pittance in the general mass of American trade.

general mass of American trade.

The value of her exports, which twenty-five or thirty years ago, averaged four or five millions of dollars a year, shrunk by 1842, millions of dollars a year, shrunk by 1845, to 2 find that in New England, these interates were and this black voint.

The great body of the State, however, is made up of second and third rate lands. On these the great masses of the population are found, and it is in reference to these of self preservation, adopt its policy and one forty-mine; in Maryland, as one to forty-mine; in making of a few weatthy latiness. States would be irresistable, and the peace-find that in New England, these interates were and this black voint.

The great body of the State, however, is made up of second and third rate lands. On these the great masses of the population are found, and it is in reference to these of self preservation, adopt its policy and one of self preservation, adopt its policy and one of self preservation, adopt its policy and one of self preservation. as one to forty-nine; in Maryland, as one to five and twenty-five; in Virginia, as one to five and a half; in North Carolina, as one to four more prosperous, than that of West Virginia, as one to four more prosperous, than that of West Virginia, as one to four more prosperous, than that of West Virginia, as one to four more prosperous, than that of West Virginia, as one to four more prosperous, than that of West Virginia, as one to four more prosperous, than that of West Virginia, as one to four more prosperous, than that of West Virginia, as one to four more prosperous, than that of West Virginia, as one to four more prosperous, than that of West Virginia, as one to four more prosperous, than that of West Virginia, as one to four more prosperous, than that of West Virginia, as one to four more prosperous, than that of West Virginia, as one to four more prosperous, than that of West Virginia, as one to four more prosperous, than that of West Virginia, as one to four more prosperous, than that of West Virginia, as one to four more prosperous, the work of time, which to some may seem the work of time, which to some may seem the work of time, which to some may seem the work of time, which to some may seem the work of time, which to some may seem the work of time, which to some may seem the work of time, which to some may seem the work of time, which to some may seem the work of time, which to some may seem the work of time, which to some may seem the work of time, which to some may seem the work of time ness from the census tables, in the manner in connexion with its present condition and too great to be endured, yet in the history of *Truman Smith. a nation it will be short. We believe it William Henry,

To WIVES .- The first inquiry of a wo-

lar natural qualities in West Virginia. — pursued a different policy in regard to habitation alluring and delightful to him. Eliakim Sherrill. A similar difference between the free States and slave States, appears in the Great Valley, and States and slave States, appears in the States and slave States, appears in the Great Valley, and States and slave States, appears in the Great Valley, and States and slave States, appears in the Great Valley, and States and slave States, appears in the Great Valley, and States and slave States, appears in the Great Valley, and States and slave States, appears in the Great Valley, and States and slave States, appears in the Great Valley, and States and slave States, appears in the Great Valley, and States and slave States, appears in the Great Valley, and States and slave States, appears in the Great Valley, and States and slave States, appears in the Great Valley, and States and slave States, appears in the Great Valley, and States and slave States, appears in the Great Valley, and States and slave States, appears in the Great Valley, and States and slave States, appears in the Great Valley, and States West, when we compare Ohio with Ken. fellow-citizens, it is worthy of deep considering apolitical formation and states and enter- of life. Make it a repose from his cares, Sidney Lawrence, convention by a majority of about 90,000 and by your sweetness, gentleness and good-votes. The same question is to be kept be-humor, urge him continually to think, Nathan K. Hall, West Virginia had, in 1840, as good fore them, in one form or other, for three though he may not say it, "this woman is in- Washington Hunt. Having thus briefly, yet we believe suffi- natural resources, in every respect, for mak- years. This gives ample time to get deed a comfort to me: I cannot but love

Thus it appears, fellow-citizens, by in- vision is made to remove them from the coun- scenes, let your heart cast its anchor, let nd a half souls to the square mile.

fallible proofs, that West Virginia, in all try, it is fatal to the whole scheme. The your feelings and pursuits all be centered. her parts and in all her interests, has sufquestion then arises, in view of this difficul Leave to your husband the task of distin-

> The new SENATE is composed as follows: Torm expires 4th March. Term expires 4th March. 1851 Arthur P. Bagby, LOUISIANA. MASSACHUSE Daniel Webster, TENNESSEE. 1853 Hopkins L. Turney, 1853 [A Whig.] 1849 William Alien, 1851 Thomas Cornia 1849 E A. Hannegan, 1851 Jesse D. Bright, 1851 Sidney Breese, 1853 Stephen A. Douglass, PENNSYLVANIA MISSOURI. 1849 David R. Atchison, 1851 Ambrose H. Sevier, 1853 Chester Ashley. 1849 Lewis Cass, 1851 Alpheus Felch,

till the next meeting of the Total, 20 Whigs, 31 Democrats, and JOHN P HALE, Independent, elected by a Whig and Liberty union. Five vacancies to be filled—proba-bly 1 Whig, 2 Democrats, beside lowa. [John C. Calhoun and his friends are Democrats, but not very decided Polkmen. They vote as they see fit, often with the Whigs.]

John C. Calhoun,

1851 J. D. Westcott, Jr. 1853 David Yulee,

1849 Thomas J. Rusk,

1853 bably Democratic.

Two to be chosen:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES *LEWIS C. LEVIN, *Joseph R. Ingersoll, Charles Brown, *Chas. J. Ingersoll, John Freedly.

J. W. Hornbeck. *A. R. Melivaine, *John Strokm, William Strong, *Richard Brodhe Chester Butler, *David Wilmot, *James Pollock George N. Eckart, Henry Nes. Jasper E. Brady. *John Blanchard. *Andrew Stewart, Job Mann John Dickey, James Thompson, *John W. Houston. MARYLAND. J. Dizon Roman, *T. Watkins Ligon, Robert M. M'Lane, *Jacob Collamer, *George P. Marsh, Lucius B. Peck.

*Archibald Atkinson Richard K. Meade, Frederick W. Lord, William L. Goggin R. T. L. Beale, "John S. Pendleton, "Henry Bedinger, James M'Dowell, Andrew S. Fulton, *Wm. G. Brown. *James A. Black, *Richard F. Slmpson,
*Jo eph A. Woodward,
*A. D. Sims,
*Artemas Burt,
*Isaac E. Holmes, *R. Barnwell Rhett. *Thomas B King,

*Hugh A. Haralson, *John H. Lumpkin, *Howel Cobb, *Alex. H. Stephens, *Robert Toombo.

John Gayle,
*Henry W. Hilliard,
Sampson W. Harris,
William M. Inge,
*George S. Houston,
W. R. W. Cobb,
*F. W. Bowdon. *Jacob Thompson,

*Emile I.a Sere, *B. G. Thibodeaux. FLORIDA. Edward C. Cabell. INDIANA.
Elisha Embres.
*Thomas J. Henly,
John L. Robinson,
*Caleb B. Smith.
*William W. Wick, George G. Dunn, Rich'd. W. Thompson, *John Pettit,
*Chas. W. Cathcart,
William Rockhill. *Robt. M'Clelland. Charles E. Stuart, Kinsley S. Bingham *Robert Smith, *J. A. M'Clernand,

*Urlando B. Ficklin, *John Wentworth, Wm. A. Richardson, Thomas J. Turner, Abraham Lincoln. *Andrew Johnson, *William M. Cocke, *John H. Crozier,

H. L. W. Hill, *George W. Jones, James H. Thomas, *Meredith P. Gentry, Washington Barrow, *Lucien B Chase, Fred'k P. Stanton, Wm. T. Haskell. Robert W. Johnson *David S. Kaufma *Timothy Pillsbury.

Delegate (no vote.)

WISCONSIN.

John H. Tweedy.

TENNESSEE

Total-Members. Whigs (in Italies) 116. Democrats (in Roman) 108. Independents (in sMALL CAPITALS) 4. Clear Whig maj. 4: Democrat do. in last House, 63.

Poets seem to have fame in lieu of most temporal advantages. They are too little

Persons are oftentimes misled in regard color as may increase their own beauty.

the strength of their belief, while judicious journey occupies thirty-two hours; and the men are showing the grounds of it.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

THE DIVISION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH .--West Pennsylvania increased in the same time, about seven to the square mile, and ended with a population of nearly twenty-five to the square mile.

The Great Valley of Virginia, between the Blue Ridge and Alleghany, and from the Blue Ridge and Alleghany are the Blue Ridge and Alleghany and from the Blue Ridge and Alleghany and from the Blue Ridge and Alleghany and from the Blue Ridge and Alleghany are the Blue Ridge and Alleghany and from the Blue Ridge and Alleghany are the Blue with the South on the plan of separation, he says it would oblige them to pay over to the South at least \$150,000, in annual instalments of \$25,000 each. Should the Court disregard the plan of separation, and decide upon the principies of general equity, it will require the North-ern Book Room to pay over a sum equal to \$350,000, more or less

THE Jaws .- In the last fifty years, the descendants of Abraham have materially changed their habits. They conform more and more to the usages of christian nations. In Germany, at Koenigsberg and Offenbach, the Jews have transferred from Saturday to Sunday the celebration of their religious service; a great innovation for them. Never could the bitterest persecution induce them to take such a step. But in the desire which they feel to live like their fellow citizens, they will change probably several of their customs, and this will be a new means of bringing them by degrees to embrace

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH is patronized by the Government in Ceylon. The Scotch and Dutch chaplains are paid in full, and the Missionaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Propagation Society, and the American Board, receive annual grants from the Colonial Treasury. The Baptists decline receiving anything. The funds received from this source by American missionaries, we presume, are all expended in the sup-

A RARE CASE .- The Boston Traveler says that Rev. Jonathan French, of Northampton, New Hampshire, has been the officiating paster of the Congregational church in that town for fortysix years. He is nearly seventy years of age, has eleven children, and at least twenty-three grand-children; and hitherto no death has oc-curred in his family, or in the family of any of his children. He has occupied the parsonage where he now lives, for more than forty years, and no death has ever occurred in it

The Rev. W. A. RIEDL, a Roman Catholic priest, at Breslau, who has filled some of the highest offices in the Church, and was celebrated for his learning and great attainments, has fled from Vienna, and openly renounced the Romish faith and joined the German Catholics. He has published an interesting account of his life, and a criticism on "Monachism" and the

GERMAN CATHOLICS .- The New York Journal of Commerce of the 24th ult. says: "Fifty-eight German Catholics last Sabbath publicly clared their continued attachment to the Catholic Apostolic Church, but their secession from the yoke of Rome. They declared their adherany name."

Rev. S. L. Adams, a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Ohio, and formerly of Lebanon, united himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Soule Chapel, Cincinnati, on Tuesday the 16th. He will immediately take charge of a circuit in Boone county, Kentucky.

THE WALDENSES .- This poor and oppressed people, small in number and afflicted with the rest of Europe, by a scarcity of bread, contribu-ted 10,000 francs, the last year, to the French Society of Evangelical Missions.

South SEA ISLANDS .- A company of Missionaries who have lately departed from London for the Pacific, took with them 5,000 copies of the Bible in the Tahitian language, and 4,000 copies of the Pilgrim's Progress. A PRINCELY ACT .- The King of Prussia has

caused to be printed at his own expense, 17,000

copies of the Bible, to be distributed in that country. A glorious example for kings. The Methodists have opened a Theological

School in Concord, N. H.

THE SHAKERS .- In the course of debate in the Legislature of New York, on application of special grants of power in holding the property made by the Shakers of Niskeuna, in that State, the following rules, or orders, existing in that Society, be-

Contrary to order to inquire into any bargain that the deacons have made. Contrary to order to go to church with sins unconfessed. Contrary to order to go out among the

world, or among families, without permission of the elders. Contrary to order to shake hands with a

world's woman without confessing it. Contrary to order to shake hands with the world unless they first tender the

Contrary to order to play with dogs or Contrary to order for a brother and sister to ride together in a wagon without com-

Contrary to order for a brother and sister to pass each other on the stairs. Contrary to order for a person to go out of the door vard after evening meeting. Contrary to order to have right and left

Contrary to order to pare the heels of shoes under. Contrary to order to read newspapers in

dwelling houses at any time, unless indulgence for that purpose is granted by the el-Contrary to order to fold the left thumb

over the right in prayer, or when standing up in worship. Contrary to order to kneel with the left knee first.

Contrary to order to put the left boot or Contrary to order to kneel with handkerchief in hand. Contrary to order to put the left foot on

the stairs first when ascending.

NINE THOUSAND LIVES SAVED .- It is

stated on good authority, that the lives of Nine Thousand people were saved by the 7. Be careful never to join in a jest and ligious rights throughout the civilized world, paper press. Nine thousand lives saved! cans been taken by gunpowder and cannon ball, we should have column after column, letter upon letter, giving the details of the bloody transaction, overflowing with rejoicings, and set off with the usual flourishes_"Glorious Victories-American Arms triumphant-Our Soldiers covered with with the solid gold of prosperity. But now came it, that Wheeling, and next to her, would so arouse antists towards them, would act with slevery men there, that they would act with slevery men there, that they would act with seeing his wife notable and clever in the pro-slavery party, rather than be driven the pro-slavery party party party party. Glory-Nine Thousand Mexicans Slaugh

> OMNIBUSES have appeared in Turkey; a regular course of them has been establish to their choice of dress, by attending to the ed between Constantinople and Adrianople, beauty of colors, rather than selecting such by an Armenian company. These car-Zealous men are ever displaying to you out and are drawn by six horses. The

Mem-Which Meaneth, Remember Southrons despise slave-dealers. Go where you will, and you will find this sentiment prevailing. This, in itself, is a conclusive answer to those who affirm that slavery is a blessing. A Only this hard grasping spirit acted out on a fact was stated in a pulpit, in this city, which illustrates our remark. One of the Slave-dealers there indulged? A sweepingly selfish avarice He will meet with as warm a reception all over of Baltimore, went down as passenger on one of the steamers from this city to New Orleans. He was known, yet no one seemed to

notice him! At Evansville, a minister came on board, and the trader fastened himself upon him. But the secret came out. "I do the business up right." "I never separate families." " I am humane to all I purchase." "And I always give liberally to churches." These were his asseverations; but they did not avail him. He was still left alone!

A Good Example,

The committees for the poor of our city are busy in their good work. Quietly, but effeccharity.

It so happened that a free colored women Three responsible citizens offered to take charge is vain to look, hope for, or dream of any other by bringing the moral influence of the law, and of them, and bring them up. A worthy and result. excellent citizen remarked-

"We must see that their rights are secured." "No danger," replied another, "the persons who are to take them are all responsible.'

"I know that," was the answer, "but they may die-some accident might happen-and these free blacks sent South and sold. We European people. must put their rights beyond the shadow of a

It has been done. And this was the action of colored race? Can any one doubt what such benevolence will do?

We bear our testimony to the true benevolence, and hearty zeal, with which the committees of the poor are discharging their duty .-They mean that none shall be neglected, and in from following.

Popping Up.

We have stated that the population of Wisconsin, was estimated, at this time, at near 230,000. A Southern paper says:

"It has in point of numbers precedence six States in the Union."

Putting the smaller States out of the question. paper adds:

collected that there were but 3,245 souls in the Territory only seventeen years ago.

free, how Virginia as well as Kentucky, would having a military despotism, privileged orders, swell in population? Why, both could do the and class interests. fullest justice to the colored people and pay for them twice over-in ten years-if we chose, simply by the increase of the value of our lands. Shall' we not do that justice? Shall we not secure this great prosperity?

han all other causes put together.

tude. And first among these, is, that war tends startling strength:directly to make and keep up false distinctions, strengthen the few. What is the policy of our India news, which possibly has not yet reached happiness, as far as may be, within the reach

wisely and well, who is felt, if not known by general sorrow when he passes away. Yet the soldier, by one act, by a simple display of physi cal power, even when his whole life shall have call humanity.' been a reckless violation of the laws of God and man, may win a nation's praise, and be a with pen or pencil, to group, and, in one pichero! The masses who uphold this injustice ture, paint the misery, corruption, injustice, inendanger, thereby, their rights. and in the end, humanity, irreligiousness, of wars of conquest. will sacrifice them.

going the supervision of our officers! Are the to the people who habitually sustain them. social rights of that invaded land regarded? It is not in the power of all the officers of the army to prevent their flagrant violation. The

The palpable danger of our land-so free, so rich in resource, so full of opportunity of the army, at present sojourning in our city, to all, is, that our ambition, individually, to be we notice the gallant, the whole-souled and be uppermost may consume itself by the very fierceness of its own flame. It is this thought, Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott's division of the it is the fear of abuses and wrongs likely to army, and they enthusiastically unite in testiflow from this cause, which lies, philosophically, fying to the valor, skill and whole-heartedness at the bottom of the creed of the Democracy. The political opposition to monopolies of every so towering as we expected to find it, but his kind, to banking institutions, to money shavers, to speculation and speculators, to tariffs, and all measures which seem even to bolster up the few, and put the many at discomfort or disadflict with those we advocate, but this should not
Our opinion is that it certainly contains a pure quest produce-than to rivet closer, and stronger, every feeling, every influence, every interest. on which this ambition-on which these class

or support? The money-changer, who finds a poor labor-The money-changer, who finds a poor labor-er in a strait, loans him money, and takes as which but little accord with the fiery courage, security therefor his chest of tools worth three times the amount. The close calculating possistive the amount. The close calculating possistive the amount of larger means meets an enterprising citi. sessor of larger means meets an enterprising citizen suddenly involved in embarrassment, and leaves upon every person with whom empties for him his bags, charging extra inter- he converses a very pleasing impression .- ment to that which takes place in the Northern gages. Pay day comes. The chest of tools goes for a song! The real estate brings a third of its for a song! The real estate brings a song! The real estate bring est, but making good the whole by safe mort-

speech, address, and resolution, "tyranny like each other in the far South in showing him this, a social or legal despotism so heartless as every attention. Nor was his reception less knowledge is connected with freedom, so is ignorance connected and linked with slavery." LOUISVILLE: DEC. 11, 1847. in very shame, from their heartless busi- citizens gathered round him, and gave him as ness, and by law forbid forever, all monop-

Is the Democracy in earnest? Does it mean What is the lust of conquest there exhibited? which grasps all it can get-nothing more nor the State.

less. And what the unbridled lawlessness which makes might-the power to do-the limit of its action? The very essence of every polluted feeling which in the individual would strip naked the poor man, and leave him to starve while tables, around him, groaned with plenty! Aye, this national robbery, this bold and profii- The people love and respect him, and they will gate national plunder, this daring display of national lawlessness, on the Mexican soil, is but a concentration, abroad, of every evil which the Democracy ever conjured up, and a surer quickener, of direr dangers, at home, than it has ever yet had to meet. Can national avarice exist, and individual avarice be checked? Can natively, they are dispensing wisely the public tional oppression be tolerated, and individual oppression be revented? Can national heartlessness be exhibited, and individual heartlessneeded aid. Her case was attended to; but it ness be successfully combatted? Why, the acts was found, that she could not live long. She of the Government are but the expressed will of had three children, and, immediately, steps the nation, and, if its acts be bad, the spirit were taken to obtain for them good situations. and conduct of the people will be bad, also. It great object even in commemorating the dead,)

> There is danger-great danger-in our country, of our forgetting from these causes, the ex- character and value life, as we ought, until we ample of our fathers, and obliterating their spir- learn to speak the truth on all matters apperit: we may say, indeed, that this will be so, if taining to both, and have courage to call things we are to ride on a storm of military conquest. by their right names. Our peril is more imminent than that of any

Europe groans under her war-debt. It weighs down Prince and People, and arrests struggles for freedom, and efforts for progress, in all the a slave-holder. Need we say that a spirit like more civilized nations. Experience has taught this is fully prepared to do full justice to the Europe the folly and wickedness of war. The causes which produce it-the ends and aims of war-its results-are known-felt every day and every hour--and every day, and every hour, consequently, the voice of the many grows louder and stronger as it proclaims the christian freeman's creed-Peace on Earth. Good Will the case of the poor colored woman, and her to men. No trappings of rank bewilder them children, have given an example which too longer. No mail-clad warriors mislead them many of the people of the free States are far into clamoring for blood, when, if the foe fall, the masses know their heel shall tread down the nessant arms that bore these victors on in triumph The true liberals of Europe, therefore-these who yearn for revolution-and are eager to battle for it-use only moral action; they eschew all violence; they ask for no armor-suits; and on their flags, and over their banquet rooms, and upon the banners that float from their halls. where are they? In the South or North? The is inscribed, as their motto, Peace, and Progress. But here-in this new Republican land-while It is thought that the population in 1850 will we have no such war experience, no such war fall very little short of 500,000, and this estimate debts, we are, individually, fired by a fiercer any nation, ancient or modern, ever exhibited; Only seventeen years ago! Think of that. and if the policy and spirit of our Government Think of the increase away up in the frozen shall foster these ruling passions, by wars of I guess we shall have to come round, (don't North, and ask, if free, what would ours be, ask if conquest, we shall end, as sure as we exist, in

What is to prevent? Not the temper of our leaders, political, monied, or military! Some of them-many, at first-would peril life in a moment to prevent this change; but the habitual assertion of authority, without reference to others' claims or any standard of justice, the We refer to this subject, always, with pain. open robbery carried on under pretence of law, War is not our policy. It can only breed diffi- yet in violation of all right, the menial use of culties, which will do more to unsettle law, and freemen as soldiers, breeding contempt for them. posen the foundations of our Constitution, and contempt for the masses, on the part of those who rule or direct, must wrap the Republic The monied losses, occasioned by war, are in one black pall of moral ruin. Of all disasters, great; but this we consider, as we believe our of any spirit created by whatever is evil, inpeople, generally, consider it, a secondary mat- deed, we regard wars of conquest as the worst. ter-not idle or unimportant-but yet subordi- Franklin, in pithy style, and with graphic pow- We were gittin' on nicely up here to our village, nate. There are other evils of greater magni- er, sketches the terrors of the battle-scene with

"In what light we are viewed by superior be to establish class interests, to elevate and ings may be gathered from a piece of late West Wherein and on what does its you. A young angel of distinction being sent down to this world on some business, for the first whole spirit rest? On this, that every being time, had an old courier-spirit assigned him as a born among us has the right to the free pursuit guide. They arrived over the seas of Martinico of whatever may advance his true interest. It in the middle of the long day of obstinate fight between the fleets of Rodney and De Grasse.—

And President Polk you know, he is our country was-it ought to be now-its sole object, to When through the clouds of smoke he saw the make life secure, and liberty stable, and to put fire of the guns, the decks covered with mangled limbs, and bodies dead or dying; the ships sinking, burning, or blown into the air; and the quantity of pain, misery, and destruction, the War reverses all this. The poor man who crews yet alive were thus with so much eagerlabors hard, and honestly, all his life, who brings ness dealing round to one another; he turned up a family, amid temptation and difficulty, angrily to his guide, and said, 'You blunderblockhead, you are ignorant of your business; you undertook to conduct me to the earth. the good he does, may die and rot, without re- and you have brought me into hell!" 'No, sir, ceiving a cheer as he struggles on, or a word of says the guide, I have made no mistake; this is really the earth, and these are men. Devils never treat one another in this cruel manner; they have more sense, and more of what men (vainly

But no man that we know of has been able, They are the very blackness of human iniquity. Admitting our citizen soldiery, one and all They reach, invariably, to the utmost depth of to be in feeling, as just as brave-still, war, and, human misery, and guage the farthest bounds of especially, such a war as that now waging human guilt. Never have they been begun, against Mexico, if continued, must familiarize and abandoned! Never yet did they fail to overthem, and the nation, to cruelty, tyranny, and throw the government that systematically carrievery wrong. Does liberty of speech exist ed them on! Never now, or hereafter will they where our soldiery stand? Not a paper is pub- produce any other consequences but decay, and lished in the city of Mexico without first under- degradation, and a biting and universal misery, That God sends country lawyers, and other wi

Cassius M. Clay.

The New Orleans papers speak enthusiastieye, the ear, and the heart, may thus become so cally of this gallant Kentuckian. He is welcomused to injustice, as to blunt that quick sense of ed every where most warmly. All parties bear right which blushes at wrong, and dreams not the fullest testimony to his bravery, warm-heartof brooking it, teaching both soldiery and people edness, devotion to his soldiers, and his noble generosity. We copy the following :

> CAPT. CASSIUS M. CLAY .-- Among the officer nevolent Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky. We Virginia. have conversed with many officers, both from of their brother officer, the brave and gifted son of Kentucky. The person of Capt. Clay is not piercing dagger-looking eyes, and prominent mind and the heart of the man. There are some in Virginia only. By our exchanges we see it in Virginia only. a true-hearted American--a gallant spirit.-- "Den N. O. National.

Cassius M. Clay.-Our desire to become ac quainted with this gallant young Kentuckian beginning to think and talk of this idea "novel was gratified by a short interview yesterday." as it is Democratic," and the people in both distinctions, and class interests, look and rely Capt. Clay is no more like the man we took him sections who have done either, say with the to be, than a dove is like a hawk. His man- News, that the majority should rule. ner and appearance indicate a quiet reserve Captain Clay leaves our city to-day on his re- and Southern States of America. In the North-

this, cannot and raust not be submitted to-tax warm on his native sod. He arrived here on (Cheers.) your monied Shylocks 'till they shall be driven. Wednesday. And, when known, many of our hearty a welcome as men could give. We were gratified, in the momentary interview we had with him-his stop was brief-to see the lawhat it says? Let it turn its eye upon Mexico. boring men pressing forward to give him their cheer. "Is this Cassius M. Clay?" said one of them as he stretched out his toil-worn hand national scale. What the thirst for plunder with hearty zeal-"I came only to see you."

Mr. Clay is unchanged in look, and we no hardly add, unchanged in opinion.

Mr. Clay will have a public reception at Lexington by the citizens, and, it will be hard for him, to go any where in Kentucky, where the same honors would not be showered upon him. monstrate both in the heartiest manner.

The following verdiet was given at a coron er's inquest, held at Toronte, Canada:

"That the said W. Paris Vincent, on the 3c day of November, departed this life by delirium will be well weighed by his countrymen. habits of excessive drinking; and they (the Jury) consider Mr. Sutherdays, he knowing the young man's previous

This is an example worth imitating. It is caring for the living, (and this should be our public opinion, to bear directly against crime. We never can, and never will, respect

"What Mr. Robinson Thinks." Hosea Bigelow is no fool. He writes with a keenness which cuts "clean," and makes every body enjoy it. We cannot help laughing, no natter whom he hits, and he must be an ill-natur-

ed fellow whom does not join in. All parties know how common the practice how he will vote?" It is generally a stale doubtful of their position or fearful that the peo, ple may forget them, get friends to ask them publicly-" what they think on this measure ?" or how they will vote on that ?- and they have an opportunity to flourish, and appear in he prints, and to be read of all men. Hosea satirizes this practice, as it deserves to be satirized. J. P. Robinson enjoyed it we dare say-at least the Boston Courier (where the article appeared) says no one will be more likely to laugh over it

WHAT MR. ROBINSON THINKS.

EORGE N. BRIGGS is a sensible man; He stays to his home and looks arter his folks le draws his furrer as straight as he can, And into nobody's tater patch pokes. But John P.

Robinson he Savs he won't vote for Govern

My! ain't it terrible ? What shall we do ? We can't never choose him of course-that's For John P

Robinson he Says he won't vote for Governor B. General Cushing's a very nice man: He's been on all sides that give places or pelf But consistency still was a part of the plan-He's been true to one party-and that is him

So John P. Robinson he Says he shall vote for General C.

General Cushing he goes for the war; He don't vally principle more'n an old cud; What did God make us rational creatures for, But glory, gunpowder, plunder and blood? So John P. Robinson he Says he shall vote for General C.

With old-fashioned idees of what's right and what aint. We kind o' thought Christ went agin war and pillage, And that eppyletts warn't the best mark of

saint: But John P. Robinson he Says this kind o' thing's an exploded idee.

And President Polk you know, he is our coun And the angel who writes all our sins in a boo Puts the debit to him to us the per contry; And John P.

Robinson he Says this is his view of the thing to a T. Parson Wilbur he calls all these argiments lies;

Says they're nothin' on airth but jest, fee, faw. fum: And that all this big talk of our destinies Is half on it ignorance, and t'other half rum

Says it ain't no such thing; and, of course so must we.

But John P.

Robinson he

That the Apostles rigged out in their swaller And marched round in front of a drum and To get some on 'em office, and some

But John P. Robinson he Says they didn't know every thing down in

Wal, it's a mercy we've got folks to tell us The rights and the wrongs of these matters,

fellers. To drive the world's teams when it gets in For John P.

Says the world'll go right, ef he hollers out

A Sign, and a good one.

The Shelbyville News has the following: "There is quite an anti-slavery movement firginia; and connected with it is an idea as novel as it is Democratic! In Western Virginia there are, comparatively speaking, very few slaves, to the number there is in Eastern

The citizens of Western Virginia, have for years been in favor of gradual emancipation, but are out voted by those in the East. They now are advocating a law to permit counties to egislate for themselves in the matter: and thus permit a majority of the people in any one county, to meet at the polls, and declare whether slaforehead, are unmistakably indicative of the mind and the heart of the man. There are some

> The Knoxville Tribune (Tenn.,) says: THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH .- In a recent ad-

East Tennesse, and West South Carolina, are

for a song! The real estate brings a third of its value! Laborer and master-director fall a hopeless sacrifice; both are left without means or tools to work; and as regards these, and all similar tools to work; and as regards these, and all similar time was spent in captivity.—N. O. Delta.

Thus do the Southern papers speak of the ple do receive a full, a wholesome, and a liberal tools to work; and as regards these, and all similar time was spent in captivity.—N. O. Delta.

Thus do the Southern papers speak of the ple do receive a full, a wholesome, and a liberal education. (Hear, hear.) But, on the other hand,

lar cases of oppression, the Democracy say, in and, from what we hear, slaveholders vied with we find education discouraged, and in many viso men use this admission, &c., &c.? To this stone—to mere lifeless masses. It is only those Virginia) details are given, and the Church in

"And the Old Man Spake."

Reverence is due to age. When virtuous old nen give counsel, the young should listen with heedful ear, and consider with patient deliberation. There is no mark of manhood so truly noble as that which bews before honored age. ALBERT GALLATIN, one of the patriarchs of the war with Mexico. They will be scattered far and near. Will men of all parties consider them? Will partizans, on all sides, pause and reflect upon them? we know not what they are, but we trust that the 'vise old man's counsel"

In our leader, last week, the words " population, and proposition," were used instead of the word "proportion." The intelligent reader doubtless discovered the typographical error.

Mele-Dramatic.

We gave a specimen of heroics peculiar to rance a week or two since. Another has fallen under our notice so unique that we cannot with-

Wassmus was a favorite "artist" in Paris. He made the choicest articles, and was a caterer to fashion. He turned assassin. But this only deepened the sympathy of all Paris for him and made his trial a sort of triumph. The following is an account of it. The court was crowded, and the trial watched with the same interest that a drama would be when first seen by a novice. Wassmus shot his brother-in-law with a pistol, in consequence of his charging him with witing an anonymous letter. He did of writing to Mr. A. or Mr. B., enquiring 'not deny the deed. He admitted it, but plead 'no premeditation"-though the proof was, that rick, and pretty well understood. Politicians he had, some hours before the murder, prepared his pistos, and gone to the house of his brother-

in-law weapon in hand. "What is your object?" he was asked by his victim when they met.

"To demand an explanation," replied Wassmus-"you must retract your accusation and implore pardon."

"You must give me further time," was the "No," sternly said Wassmus and shot

He was arrested, and now imagine him fore a court of France pleading "no premeditation." Wassmus addresses the court frequently; he sheds tears; a profound sensation is produced. He becomes by degrees a hero. The

audience greet him as such. But what was his "I was insulted by my brother-in-law. (sobs.) And seems one lofty wall of solid fire, I then took my pistol; it was said I cocked it -- I Which round the wood a wondrous bulwark cocked it. Oh God! I was a prey to all sorts of ballucinations! I beheld nought except fire To guard its treasures from intrusive hands. and flames around me-I cried out "beg pardon | Part high above the rest aspiring grew, on your knees," and lo! the pistol went off! And seemed a towering castle to the view. (sensation) Oh! I would have given the world The ramparts of this new-made hell to guard not to have taken that weapon. Heaven is my vast stores of warlike engines were prepared; witness that I did not wish to kill him! Yes, I And oh! in what dire crowds the infernal brod ask pardon of my God; but it was fatalityirresistible fatality-which guided and impelled me. I descended the stair-case-I reached

(groaning) since I am not dead, I am the most unfortunate of men.' The ladies sighed, the witnesses wept; and the Jury handed in a verdict of acquittal, amid the applause of the whole assembly!

against the wall, and then I was arrested.

Cheap Postage-Franking.

Low rates-this is the doctrine! Low rates! No other principle will suit the American people, or secure for the department a larger reve-

The great evil is now-the franking system. People do not understand this. If they did, it would not stand an hour. Why should any set of men have the privilege of sending what they please, whether it be a shawl or a public document, and another be debarred by a heavy tax from communicating his dearest thoughts to loved ones away, or receiving in return, that which would bless him and make him happy .-Abolish the franking privilege, say we. Abolish it, and establish the lowest rates of post-

Cist, of Cincinnati, speaking of the abuse of the franking privilege, says in his Advertiser:-The latest affair of the kind came to light the efforts of those who resolve to accomplish during the late congressional election in Tennessee. I copy from the Knoxville Standard: "On the 17th February, 1846, there came by mail, to my office, a packet, endorsed 'public document,' franked by Wm. M. Cocke, M. C., and addressed to his wife. The weight of the was likewise charged in the post bill that accompanied it from the distributing post office,

Abringdon, Va. inches in length, about four in breadth, and three-fourths of an inch in thickness, enveloped

surround it, and the top and bottom pages to the very heavens. cover it. "Upon an examination of the post office law and instructions, I was fully satisfied that

the amount of postage marked apon the packet was correct, which amount (\$7,80) was prompt-WM. NORTON. ly paid. Postmaster, Rutledge, Tenn."

The following serves to show the inevitable

British Whig, Kingston, Canada: "The government some time since gave notice that, as this is the second time of removal

of the public officers within three years, free passages would be provided for those officers who chose to accept them, as well as free conveyance for their effects, and cases to pack them in. As may be imagined, most of the officials availed themselves of this kindness in its fullest extent, and a few sot only packed up their black stone, Prince Perviz next undertook the movables, but also their firewood. A few days ago one large and weighty government packing case, while in the act of shipment, burst asunder, and its contents were found to be half a cord of wood, value three and sixpence, the expense of case and freight to Montreal one pound nine shillings and ninepence!"-Cist's Away down in New Orleaus!

by free labor.

clared-"Slavery was the greatest curse ever "To show how deeply education is connected inflicted upon the South." This the Courier with liberty, let me call your attention for a modenies. "Mr. Barker may have said," it adds, "that slavery is a curse, and so it is, and the

Chunceller Bibb.

This venerable citizen of Kentucky was one of the counsel in the Per Patch Case now under indical investigation.

judicial investigation in Philadelphia. The Sun | Well-we will let the North attend to her free says he spoke with eloquence, and produced a labor-and Great Britain to her pauperism, and marked sensation. He named many incidents look after the "curse" of the South. We cerof the early times-of the settlement of Ken- tainly want to advance in civilization; but, as tucky-of the war of the Revolution. He is we advance, we do not desire to plunge deeper spoken of as the noblest specimen of a "fine old and deeper in misery. If free laborers in Great Britain and the non-slaveholding States suffer, through injustice, (and this alone is the cause of whatever suffering exists) this injustice should be repaired, just as we should repair the injustice done to the blacks.

But our purpose in noticing this matter was ans referred to, and admitted, that slavery was a our country, has given his views to the public on curse-"a curse in all its forms," deepening, too, as we advance further into civilization!

New England Bail-Roads.

There are, in the six New England State 2,420 miles miles of Rail-road finished (now) or in process of construction. These roads contain an area of 61,784 square miles. They are thus set down:-

Miles R. Roads. Area square miles N. Hampshire. 9,164 Vermont, Vermont, Massachusetts. Connecticut, Rhode Island,

Beside the above, there are several hundred miles of railroad projected, for which charters have been obtained. The capital already invested in railroads in the New England States is supposed to amount to \$50,000,000.

The case of the Church of St. Agustine against the county of Philadelphia has at length been in favor of the Church for \$47,433,87. The charge to the jury was strongly in favor of the plaintiff. On the law points he charged; 1st. That a corporation can recover against the county in a suit of this nature. The word person" used in the act will apply to, and means a corporation. 2d, That the jury may allow interest on the claim from the time the hurch was destroyed in 1844.

Difficulties.

Milton tells us that he dare be known hink the poet Spenser "a better teacher than ignoble thoughts. They were men. They adopt-Scotus or Aquinas;" and it is true that the poets, while they present to us "truth severe in solved that they would at least deserve success. fairy fiction dressed," often give us more im- And they had infinitely greater difficulties to pressive lessons with regard to the duties of life, contend against than we have. Kentuckians! can bosom. It is not enough that we possess than the professed teacher does. An incident in Tasso shows us in the most striking manner, lie still "till your enemy has bound you hand every people their birth-right, and, whenever how to deal with difficulties. We give the pas- and foot!" Spurn from you the cowardly they make an effort to gain it, they are sure to sage in Hoole's version, a friend having borrowed our Fairfax. When Alcasio offered to enter the Enchanted Forest-

His further way a mass of flame arose; Wider each moment it expands, and hig

stands. To guard the castellated barrier stood! some eyed the chief with stern and withering look:

the court-there I wished to dash my head Their weapons some with threatening gesture shook. Alcasto was alarmed and retired. Tancred undertook to enter, the same wall of

> fire was there to oppose him. But he was not to be daunted by difficulties, and determined to make them give way-"If boldly I advance, the fires I see More fierce in aspect than in fact may be; But come the worst! As thus the hero spoke, A desperate leap amid the flames he took; Boldness unmatched! Yet did no heat intens

As of surrounding fire, affect his sense;

Nor rightly, in a space so brief, he knew If fancied were the flames he saw, or true, For, hardly touched, the baseless phantom fled This is the way to meet difficulties. Plunge into them, and they are gone. There are al ways lions in the way; but if you march up to them boldly, they growl and retire. " Madame, said one of the ministers of Louis XVI. to Marie Antoinette, "if the thing is only difficult, it is done; if it is impossible, it shall be done." The boasting Frenchman, without knowing it, expressed a great truth. The true principle is to act as if nothing were impossible which it is our duty to do. Where there is a will there is

noble ends, and our duty is to "Act, acr in the living present,

a way. The great Disposer of events seconds

Heart within and God o'er head.' There is a class of men who, when any course package was 2 lbs. 9 ezs.-1 lb. 7 ozs. of which of conduct is proposed to them, see nothing but was marked with \$7,80 postage, which amount difficulties in the way. Though blind before, they instantly acquire a supernatural intensity of vision. They are surrounded with horrors. "The packet was opened in my presence, and In whatever direction they turn, awful phanfound to consist of a cased miniature, some five toms rise before them threatening destruction lions roar, tigers growl, jackals scream, thunders in a large document by cutting the size of the bellow and lightnings flash. Urge them to adminiature out of the document, the margin to vance, and the wall of fire before them burns to

The story in the Arabian Nights of the Princes Perizadeh and her two brothers, furnishes a beautiful illustration of the effects of fear upon the accomplishment of great enterprises. When Prince Bahman began to ascend the mountain and fearlessly. If they will do this, we shall All such temptations to swindling should be that he might get the speaking bird, the singing removed by the abolition of the franking privitree, and the wonderful gold-colored water, imthat he might get the speaking bird, the singing have independent legislators, and an indepenmediately he heard voices around him calling out, "Where is that fool going? What would privilege or allowances. It is taken from the he have? Do not let him pass." Others cried, 'stop him! catch him! kill him!" Others in tones of thunder exclaimed, "Thief! assassin! murderer!" Others ridiculed him, and said, No. no, let the pretty fellow pass! the cage and bird are kept for him!" The Prince was at last filled with terror, and turned to run down exploit, and met with the same fate. The Princess followed them, determined to succeed or perish. Before commencing the ascent, however, she took the precaution to stuff her ears with cotton, that she might not hear the sounds which had been so fatal to others. The higher she went, the greater the number of voices that attempted to intimedate her; but the cetton prevantage, begins and ends here. But what can prevent us from expressing our high estimate of "Democratic" principle—the majority should than the planters of South Carolina. This may was heaped upon her; but she pressed on unthem, are more liberal in their views of slavery thundering tones. Every opprobrious epithet be attributed to a variety of causes; but chiefly daunted, till at last she could perceive the bird in to the fact, that the political pro slavery action its cage. The bird itself now joined in the efhas never disturbed this State. The Louisiana forts to drive her back, and cried out in a voice planters, very generally, do not hesitate to ac- of thunder, "Go back, fool!" The Princess knowledge slavery a curse, and laugh at the idea rushed on laid her hand upon the cage, exthat their soil could not be profitably cultivated claimed, "Bird, I have you!" and the enterprise was achieved.* We may see in this an illustra-An instance of this is before us. The New tion of the history of every great undertaking,

*An incident similar in some respects to this in the Arabian legend is related by Apuleius in the story of Cupid and Psyche. Psyche is less sacrifice; both are left without means or tools to work; and as regards these, and all simi
Tools to work; and as regards these, and all simi
Tools to work; and as regards these, and all simi
Tools do the Southern papers speak of the ple do receive a full, a wholesome, and a liberal education. (Hear, hear.) But, on the other hand, in the Southern States, where slavery prevails.

Tools dragons, and hears the black waters themple do receive a full, a wholesome, and a liberal education. (Hear, hear.) But, on the other hand, in the Southern States, where slavery prevails.

Barn-burners say? How will the Wilmot Problem.

who stop their ears, and determine not to listen, "No sensible man will deay, that slavery in that succeed. "Abstain from entering Worms," all its forms, is a curse; and the further we ad- said Spalatin's messenger to Luther, as he approached the city. "Go tell your master," said the intrepid man, "that though there should be of Richmond, during the last six years, two kyn. as many devils at Worms as there are tiles on its | dred have been for this offence! roof, I would enter it." This is the spirit that commands success. There are difficulties in the where such licentiousness prevails! Man whose truth has been proved by the experience practise it with a reckless and scarred marsh of every age. When satisfied that a thing ought to be done, "Steel thy fearful thoughts,

And change misdoubt to resolution.

We have been led to make these remarks by

observing the disposition in the minds of some to consider slavery an incurable evil. They acto refer to the frank manner in which Louisiani- knowledge the system to be a dreadful wronga wrong both to master and slave-one of the preatest evils that has ever cursed the human race; and yet they say there is no remedy; we must submit; the subject must not be discussed; there is a wall of fire before them depended by nnumerable devils; voices are crying all around hem, "Stop, fool! rascal! murderer! go back! die! perish!" It seems to us that such a course s worse than that of those who contend that slavery is a blessing. What! shall our enemy stand with his foot upon our neck, and we make no attempt to rise? Shall we, like cowards and sluggards contend that it is useless for us to make any efforts? Who that calls himself a ced man should not be ashamed of such degradation? The very ground ought to shrink from permitting such cowardice to lie upon it. This conduct seems to us not only dastardly, but cruel. We not only tamely submit to the evil that is crushing us down; but to avoid a little tial to the christianizing of our colored people. exertion, we throw it doubled in weight upon And the Churches in Virginia and Kentucky the shoulders of our children. Cowards that could accomplish these objects, if they were to we are, we fear to kill the wolf that we "hold set about it. Will the good and pious meditate brought to a close, by the jury giving a verdict by the ears," and when it has grown to be a upon our suggestion? Will they, in the spirit monster, and our own strength is exhausted, of our common master, meet the responsibility damages were laid at \$83,627,75. The Judge's we give it infuriated into the hands of our innocent off-spring!

> What should we have thought of our ances tors who delivered themselves from British tyranny, if they had acted as we propose to act? What if they had folded their hands, and said to one another, "We are oppressed by a great evil, but it is irremediable. Let us be quiet .-We can do nothing. It is absurd to think of resisting England. Let us get on as well as we ed us this week. It is full of the right matecan and leave things as they are!" But they rial and the right spirit. Delaware will be were not the persons for such cowardly and ed the course which they considered right, redo not disgrace your well-earned fame! Do not the boon all ought to have. We would give to thought, that you cannot do what you deter- receive our heartiest sympathy. mine to do! Never let it be said that a Kentuckian is so mean in soul as to bow down a degraded action of Pies Ninth. Horace Garrie, that head to his enemy, and whine out in pitcous eminent friend of human freedom, offered the tone, "You are my master! spurn me, kick me, address. It will be found in another column I cannot resist!"

There is, evidently, all over the country, a strange timidity on all subjects likely to involve party consequences. A measure, undoubtedly good, in itself, a principle unquestionably right must be postponed, if thereby harm is to result to political bodies, or political associations. The effect of this, is, to make our public men timeserving and slavish-and our people timid and

calculating.

Mr. Clay said in his speech at Lexington: Thus the war commenced, and the President after having produced it, appealed to Congress. A bill was proposed to raise 50,000 volunteers, and in order to commit all who should vote for it, a preamble was inserted, falsely attributing the commencement of the war to the act of Mexico. I have no doubt of the patriotic motives of those who, after struggling to divest the bill of that flagrant error, found themselves constrained to vote for it. But I must say that no earthly consideration would have ever tempted or provoked me to vote for a bill, with a palpable falsehood stamped on its face. Almost idolizing truth, as I do, I never, never, could

have voted for that bill. Suppose this declaration to be true, (by way of illustration) what a sad picture does it present of American Independence, and how truly does the example illustrate what we have said Not a Democrat, not a Whig, (with two exceptions) opposed this falsehood! And why? Fear, a mean and unmanly fear-of the loss of party influence, was the sole cause of it!

We have seen-we think it was in the life of Hon. Henry Addington-an anecdote of Burke, of which we are reminded by our subject. It was in 1791, and just after his breach with Fox, that he was urging upon some friends the danger from the contagion of French principles. "Never fear Mr. Burke," said Pitt; "depend on it we shall go on as we are till the day of judgment." "Very likely," replied Mr. Burke, "it is the day of no judgment I am afraid of." And that day, when a party fiat has been issued, has arrived for our country! How else can we account for the facts stated? How else would Statesmen dare stand up, and vote for a false hood upon any ground?

People who lend themselves, exclusively, to party-who go for their party first, and lastundesignedly, but effectually, tempt their leaders into a course of trickery and deceit, and invariably follow it themselves. They must learn to pronounce judgment. They must make statesmen feel that it will be pronounced truly dent constituency-men at the Capitol who will do their duty, and men at home, who will sustain thom while they do it.

President's Message

The three Dailies of our city-Courier, Demo crat, and Journal-have accomplished a won derful feat, by their enterprise, in giving to the Western public, the President's message the second day after it was delivered. Whenever Journals manifest this spirit, the public will not fail to support them with a kindred spirit .-We are sure they merit it. We issue, not to be a week behind, the Message in an Extra from the Courier, whose proprietor, all admit, has the tact and energy to get news, and give events, far or near, as rapidly as any man can. He has not his superior, in this respect, any

We notice everywhere, over the South, action of some kind, on the subject of the religious instruction of our colored people.

The Quarterly Review, edited by H. B. Bas- Revolution. Italy wants no such experience. COMPL. L. D. and published by John Early for the The reformers repel every thing which looks Methodist E. Church, South, for July has an like violence. And to ensure a peace reform article on the Religious Instruction of Negroes, they propose a League or Confederation among written by our old friend the Rev. Mr. WIEGHT- the Italian States as the first step. This se-MAN of South Carolina. It details what Metho- cured, the next step will be, to make the dists have done, and are doing, in that Italian part, wiser and happier than - the Aus-Orleans National asserts, that Jacob Barker de- Most men listen to their fears, and are turned to State. The degradation of the neglected trian. When this is done, and as it is done, it plantation negro is faithfully depicted, the su- will not only weaken the Austrian power, but periority of House and Town servants freely strengthen the Italian, and render it impossible admitted; and, also, the humanizing influence for Austria to do any harm. The Marquis

which instruction produces. stares us in the face—the bold and open licen- the impatience of the people, and force them by tiousness which prevails among the colored peo- a spirit of kindness to co-operate with their ruple. In the minutes of the Dover Baptist As- lers. No republic is proposed. No attack upon sociation (which includes the Churches of Rich- Princely Power approved. On the contrary,

voked to act upon them. That body declares.

"The greatest barrier to their salvation in their exposure to the trangression of the seventh. commandment. Of three hundred and seventeen exclusions from the first African Church

Talk of the spread of religious knowledge way of accomplishing any thing great; but the God! it is a vain hope. Nothing so quickly brave man never stops to count his foes. "The saps all virtue as this vice. It consumes every less fear, the less danger" is a very old adage maniy and womanly hope, and leaves those who nature. Can fathers remember, will mothers love their offspring when thus debased? Can. or will they, love their God while thus hopelessly sunk in a brutalizing pollution? Wa must strike at the root of this evil, else will churches and masters fail to meet the fearful responsibility which rests upon them.

The Dover Association while, pointing to the fact, that churches educate and send out missionaries to the heathen, invokes the church-invokes all churches to do something towards the improvement of the colored race. and recommends-

1st. That Pious families should keep up morn. ing and evening wership, and require their servants to attend.

2nd. That public preaching should adapted to them. 3d. That catechisms should be

lies and the House of God. 4th. That the marriage tie should be enfor

We hope our friends in Lower Virginia will consider the necessity, in this connexion, of obtaining the passage of laws which shall legalize the marriage of slaves, and bar masters from separating families. This is absolutely essenwhich "Divine Providence has thrown around

sible, more heartily than ever. The Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society of Delaware, under his agency, have commenced a semi-monthly paper. The first number reach-

Delaware.

Our friend James B. Brook, of Wilmington.

at work in the cause of Emancipation, if pos-

Every struggle in behalf of human liberty wakes up the warmest enthusiasm in the Ameri-

New York has just responded to the liberal

Of the character of Pius, all accounts agree He is an honest man. He means honestly to do his duty. A few anecdotes will illustrate his spirit--anecdotes related by a leading Protestant paper-the Journal of Commerce. When elected, his first effort was to make himself acquainted with the grevances of the people. For this purpose he caused a letter-box to be put up on the outside of the palace, in which people were invited to deposit letters for him. The key, he kept, and went himself for the letters. The night of his election he wrote to his two brothers, informing them of his election, but requesting them not to come to Rome, and not to expect any office. There are other incidents of less importance, but yet showing the character of the man-such as these: Immediately on his accession, he sold off a part of the carriages, hor ses, &c., of the establishment, and so reduced the expense and pomp of the office. He found that the table of the palace was furnished with seven successive courses or dishes, and directed the royal cooks thereafter to prepare only three, as that was the number to which he had been ac-

customed, &c., &c. From all the facts which have been published Pius Ninth is evidently the man to give nationality to Italy, and secure for her a safe constitutional government-and these questions arise, independent of all considerations relating to the Pope, or his religion-

What do the Reformers of Italy propose In what way do they design and desire to acomplish their reforms?

The Marquis Massimo D'Azeglio has published a pamphlet which answers these questions plainly and freely. Nor is this a slight matter. No man stands higher in Italy, or is better known in Europe, and his endorsement of the character of Pius, and the reforms proposed, will have great weight with the intelligent every where. He had the courage to tell Gregory, just before he died, that the papal throne was tottering under his feet, and now, one year from that date, he announces, that Europe has not a firmer basis of power than that occupied by Pius. Italy according to his belief, is free from the craft of Louis Phillippe, and the less fatal bayonets of

The Marquis shows that the Reformers are contending for the plainest rights, and by the most honest means. They demand that every interest shall be cared for, and every class educated and protected. They make no onslaught upon vested interests, nor do they urge any change, except such as the necessity of the case calls for. What Italy may be hereafter, the Marquis does not stop to enquire : but taking it for granted, if they begin well, that all will end well, he and the leading reformers, are most anxious to put the people in a condition where, in time to come, they may be fully prepared to obtain, and sustain, every right necessary to a free people. The first step, then, is one of amelioration. More he feels cannot be done now More the people at home are not prepared for more the governments without would not tolerate. While contending for social and governmental reform-the remedy of civil abuses-the correcttion of legal errors-the spread of educationinternal improvement, &c., neither Louis Philippe, nor Austria, can lift a hand; and free from this outward pressure, the popular forces can move on unitedly, and safely-doing that which must result eventually, in the independ

The Reformers of Italy substitute entirely appeals to reason for appeals to force. The Marquis dwells on the bloody terrors of the French urges, therefore, a government among the But in all the reports we have read, one fact Italian Princes, so wise and paternal, as to check mond, Williamsburg, and James city in Lower that is to be sustained, until by "religious re-

Of the duties of European Governments, in this cause of Italy, the Marquis writes:

alf it is not just that European Governments should use the wealth and power of their subjects to restore to us that independence of which we have suffered ourselves to be deprived, neither we have suffered ourselves to be deprived, neither the said that the said that the said the said that the said that the said the said that the said the said that the said t we have sunce the should, in order to increase their wealth and power, employ force and cunning to prevent our acquiring it for ourselves by onest and loyal means.
"Neither is it just that they should alternately

excite and depress a spirit of nationalty among us, as it happens to suit their own interests. Without now referring to the time, manner or degree, in which they have fostered our popassions for their own advantage, and in furtherance of their own views, we content ourselves with invoking the justice of public opinjon in regard to this abuse of international poli-

We know that if justice and impartiality is attainable from other European Governments, it is vain to look for them from Austria. Although we are firmly convinced that justice is though we are many convinced that justice if theen nations or individuals, we do not consider it fitting to apply this principle to the relations between Austria and Italy. It would be practically an abstraction; and we take facts as the ground of our deductions.

We admit, then, as a fact, that the interests of the Austrian and Italian Governments are strically opposed. The object of the former has ever been the extension of her domin ion in Italy; and she is studiously seeking a fit moment to accomplish her purpose. The latter ought to hold opposite views, and make opposite We declare in the face of Europe, that it is

the object of our untiring endeavors to prepare the recovery of our absolute and complete independence, whenever it is God's pleasure to grant an opportunity. national hatred against Austria, We wish to draw a distinction between the people and their nent, which are often unjustly confounded. The Austrians, as a people, have neither interest nor desire to injure us, and we hold in high esteem the noble rectitude and solid virtues

of the German people. of human affections-the love of our country; and we think that alone suffices to nerve us for every struggle, without any admixture of hatred or revenge against nations for the trespasses of cannot prevent.

"We have declared the path we shall pursue, the means we intend to adopt, and the object we "We ask not from Europe one drop of her

blood, one atom of her treasure; but the support of her voice, and her sympathy in our cause, if "We know that when a nation is worthy of

independence, she will obtain it by her own exertions, and not by extraneous assistance. "We wait the event tranquilly, not idly. ecupy ourselves, not in disturbing the repose f others, but in ameliorating our own condition in that part of Italy which they have left to us; reforming ourselves, so as to render ourselves worthy of Divine aid, and competent to profit by any occasion vouchsafed to us.

If it does not please God to grant this blesing before our generation shall have passed away, we resign ourselves to His will. We shall equally with patience and perseverance seek the ration of Italy; and we shall descend into and thus been able to leave the land where our than we received at their hands.

This is frank, manly, eloquent. Italy asks not from Europe, nor from America, one drop of their blood, one atom of their treasure; but, if astice shall mark her course, she does ask of both, and of all, their voice and their sympathy Nor will she ask in vain. The world's sympathy is hers, and it will, by its moral frown, shame into silence the cunning craft of Louis Phillippe, and the brutal bearding of Austria.

COMMUNICATION.

Thoughts on Emancipation-No. 10

The effects of free and slave labor are developed with peculiar prominence in New York soil. It is a smaller State than Virginia. But | cost. \$2,500. it is full of enterprise. Agriculture is approxi-

erished-her agricultural operations are disadvantageously conducted. She cannot be called a manufacturing State-she is doing comparalively little for purposes of education-her citizens are seeking residences in the far Westand the proofs of her deterioration are abundant on every hand. Why is this? Different persons would perhaps assign different reasons; out the reason comprehending all other reasons is, we imagine, to be sought in slavery. The system of agriculture, it has been well said, s indicated by two words-"extensive-exhaus-And why is it extensive? Doubtless on account of the number of the slaves and the unprofitableness of their labor. To the same cause may be attributed the exhaustion of the soil. The process of tillage in such a state, if slavery prevails, must of necessity be exhaus- Friday, says:

New York depends on free labor. She is ee State. To this fact her superiority to Varginia is chiefly ascribable. Let the practical pher examine the subject and see if he consistently adopt any other conclusion .-We fear not the result of such an examina-

A comparison has been often instituted beargument been furnished thereby in proof of the eferableness of free to slave labor. Kentucky came one of the States of this Union while hio was a comparative wilderness. She enloyed all the advantages growing out of priority settlement. The salubrity of her climate is well known. Her natural resources are abuncant. How happens it, then, that the population of Ohio is double that of Kentucky?-Why has immigration been attracted North of he river which divides the two? Why is Cin- other column. innati leaving Louisville far in the distance? Why are cities and towns improving in Ohio, and remaining stationary in Kentucky? s Ohio doing so much more in the work of Ininstantly multiplying? Why is she making progress onward and upward? If these queshis can be satisfactorily answered without rewe frankly confess our incapability to conceive low it can be done. We must be excused for of grief that Henry Clay's project of Emancieffect? Then was a more favorable time for thought and purpose. Emancipation than the present-but the present a more favorable than any future period can be. crastination multiplies the difficulties conected with the subject. Would to heaven that extract: we could whisper in the ear of every voter in would keep machinery in perpetual motion—our

prosperous, more happy. A SOUTHERN KENTUCKIAN.

Freshets.

that great damage has been done to property and than the famous one of '32.

George H. Colton, editor of the Whig Review,

All officers arriving from Mexico, say there is no hope of peace.

Later from Europe Two days later, only, by Packet ship New York-nothing very material.

The Pope, it is said, will be supplied with number of cannon, 15,000 stand of arms for his National Guard from the French arsenal at

At Ferrara the inhabitants had resolved to buy 4,000 muskets. This makes a total of 40,-It is said that a number of cardinals after ex-

amining the new constitution, had added an article declaring that the reforms were now finish ed. Pius effaced the article, with the terse remark-"We shall see who will dare tie up our

At Turin, 28th Oct., the disturbances which had lasted for some days were quieted. Several arrests had been made, because persons cried-"Pius Ninth forever," "Italy forever."

The cholera is advancing Westward. It existed in sixteen Governments. On the 30th Sept., it was in Moscow.

Mexican News.

There is very little of news either from our army, or the foe The various posts occupied by the Americans

still remain in their possession. There has been

no fighting--very little of partizan conflict. The Mexicans are quarrelling among themselves-Santa Anna asserts his power, but proposes to resign it to Congress. The party against him is making head. But it is thought he will be more than a match for all his oppo-

As to peace-our officers say, that is out of posed to him. We will not say that he did not the question. Disunited among themselves, the believe himself-that he was not impressed As to peace-our officers say, that is out of Mexicans are united in hating us.

Caunda and her Colored People, Some persons abroad imagine, that intelligent

Southrons dislike to hear of the progress of the colored race, where they are free. This is a mistake. We know few slaveholders who do not rejoice in every advance made by them, and who would not gladly help them up if they could. It is, indeed, a very common remark, in the outh, "that the blacks are so badly treated at the

North, that no master would, or ought to, consent to let his servants be so situated." This, of course, their Governments, which they often detest and is exaggerated. Yet there is enough truth to ustify humane men everywhere in doing all in of State action. their power to educate, encourage, and uphold, the unfortunate beings who have been so long made the victims of cruel injustice.

We know better, all of us. Facts prove, bevond the possibility of a doubt, wherever a motive is given them to labor and to "make." that they can and do equal any class. Mr. McDon-NOUGH's plan shows this plainly enough. He not only induced a "gang of negroes" to pay for their liberty in fourteen years, but to put money nough into his pocket to purchase "another gang" to supply their places. The motivegive them that, and they will live. The opportunity-let them be thus blessed, and they will statesman, North and South.

The Canada (West) Executive Committee &c., and in secular enterprises the colored men | the Times. seem to be doing well. The committee say:

other parts of the South.

The climate of the Empire State is to be attached a grist-mill and some other mais less favorable than that of the Old Dominion. chinery, which is expected to be in operation Nor has it any natural advantage as respects by the first of January ensuing at about \$3,000

ing up as if by magic-canals and rail- designer and master builder. Two colored men. ways extend in every direction—a system of who are first-rate blacksmiths, (one of them an free-schools is in successful operation—and eve- experienced engineer and engine builder,) are (the fault was ours) by an occasional hot peliti- In this statement there was no pretence on the ty thing which meets the eye plainly indicates dilligently at work making the boilers. An cal three between us; yet there was no moment apartment for the engine, furnaces, &c. will be built of brick in the most substantial manner, there being about one hundred thousand pure and strong men of our country. Thus he bricks on hand, which were made on the premises last year.

Of the Manual Labor School:

whence all our blessings flow we are bold to for which it was established. say that the Institution has already accomplished much good, and its prospects for usefulness are now brighter than at any former period. Applications for admission are frequent, and in all by Chas. P. Sheras. It is a hearty, earnest probability not less than eighty scholars will be sheet, and labors well and strongly It cannot instructed in the adult and juvenile departments the ensuing Winter.

ICE ALREADY .- The St. Louis Republican, of

The boats from the upper rivers yesterday report a good deal of ice floating. The Eureka, ter Speaker of the House. from Illinois river, broke through ice for two miles, between Peoria and Hennepin. River S. House of Representatives will be appointed falling at Peoria and on a stand lower down. The Mississipp: is so much obstructed with ice that the Kansas was obliged to return from Ma-rion city; river falling. The Missouri is also sioner. filled with floating ice, and the officers of the ween Ohio and Kentucky, and as often has an Haydee report only two feet water at Mount Vernon bar, and four feet below the mouth of the feet water in the channel to Cairo.

The National Era

This paper, edited by G. Bailey, and J. G. Whittier, is published at Washington city. For particulars as to terms, &c., see prospectus in an-

The Era is the organ of the Liberty Party. Not that the Editor fetters himself to any creed; he does not do so; for no man is more indepenability, on all the great questions of the day.

we quote from it (Nov. 25th, ult.) the following lished.

tacky become a free State, and in a few years beyond all remedy, no generous mind would were beyond all remedy, no generous had be worth more than both lands take pleasure in dwelling upon it. But, there is cient garb, they read and sound well. But and negroes now are. Then would we receive hope. The evil is not incurable. There is valuable accessions to any population from the Northern Sessions to our population from the enough intelligence, conscience, and energy, in Northern States—large farms would be divided the South, if wisely directed, to throw off the load and sub-divided into small ones—manufacturing which presses it down. Indications are abroad establishments would every where delight the in the Slave States, of a deliberate, fixed purpose eye of the political economist—our streams in the Stave States, of a decided to redeem themselves from the bondage of slavemountains would disgorge their mineral wealth:

ry. We are aware of the common cry against the sun would shine on no record wealth: and the sun would shine on no people more have put back the cause of Emancipation; that Maryland and Kentucky would ere this have been free, had it not been for their intermeddling. Grant that some of them have acted unwisely-that there has been too much denuncia-We regret to state that the James River tion, too little regard for the feelings of the peo-Kanawha, &c., have been at fullest flood, and that great damage has been done to such a such as the su each other. The press and the pulpit of the free crops. The freshet in these rivers was higher States have grossly misrepresented Abolitionists, and their misrepresentations have been precisely such as were calculated to awaken the alarm and inflame the passion and pride of the South. died at New York last week. He was an able writer and a most excellent man.

They are more in fault than the About as the Courier and Enquirer of New York, were infinitely more mischievous than the violence of the most vehement Abolitionist. Again: it was not the action of Abolitionists,

South-it was the use made of it by political demagogues. These knew that the publications of the Anti-Slavery men were not generally circulated in the South—that there was no Toulon; a large French fleet is on the Italian to libel them—that with impunity they could impute to them the worst designs and the most lawless acts. They knew the sensitivene the slave States on the great question of slavery, and how easy it would be to arouse a tempest of excitement there, by tales of an organzed band of fanatics and incendiaries in the free States, bound together by a vow of deadly hate o Southern institutions, and pledged to use the General Government as an engine against them. But, why anxious to produce such excitement? For the purpose of breaking up ordinary party attachments in the South, and uniting the Southern people in support of that man who has been again and again set up as the grand representative of Southern sentiments and interests—the embodiment of the of the Slave Power—we

mean John C. Calhoun. The American people will recollect the Political Register, edited by General Duff Green, the right-hand man of Mr. Calhoun, got up in this place just about the beginning of the Anti-Slavery excitement. That journal was the great operator in the field of tactics we have just indicated. It recorded the most exaggerated reports of the Anti-Slavery movements at the North-it charged those engaged in them with a design to consolidate the General Government, and use it as an instrument to abolish State slavery, and break down State rights-it labored to identify prominent Northern politicians (opposed to Mr. Calhoun) with upon Southern politicians and presses that would not see the "gorgons dire" which he held up to affright the South—in a word, the Anti-Slavery movement was most assiduously used by him as a political engine to build up Mr. Calhoun, and break down all who are opwith the idea that he was doing the very he could, as a patriot and Southern man; but, we do say that it was through his efforts, and the tactics of politicians of his school, that the pro-slavery excitement, which has been attribuup in the South, till not a public man in that section dared utter an anti-slavery sentiment, not a single journal dared speak on the question of slavery, except to abuse Abolitionists. Fourteen years has since passed away. The pro-slavery furor has abated. The South is deginning to learn that the Northern people haror no hostile designs against their peace; that the great body of the Abolitionists disclaim any purpose of using the Federal Government for that State slavery is under the exclusive control

of their leading journals freely point to the evils harboring certain alleged slaves of the plaintiff It is idle to say, that the blacks cannot get of Slavery; some of their most prominent and obstructing their arrest. along, and do well, when properly encouraged. citizens have commenced movements against it; and there are already two avowed anti-sla- tiff, two men, Mitchell and Driskell, the latter very journals, established within the slavehold-

Right on the heel of this healthful re-action, what do we see? The prospectus of a new pa- tucky, and that the witnesses were dispatched in per, The Times, to be edited by General Duff pursuit-that on the 28th of February, 1845, Green, to be devoted to "unmasking the men, they arrested two of the boys in Sandusky, and their motives, and the means, by which the North then called at the house of Mr. Parish, with of all—the misconceptions of the well meaning has been arrayed against the South!" The "Po- whom they had learned that the woman and litical Register" of 1832-'3 revived! A Cal- her youngest boy, a lad of four years old, were houn movement, to arouse the jealousy, pride, living-that an interview took place in front of and prejudice of the South again, and put the the house between them and Mr. Parish and the pro-slavery screws upon every public man and woman and little boy; that the woman and

prosper as well as live. When we say, indeed, He may imagine "the rights of the South," and he had a warrant of attorney to take them, but sloth in which they have hitherto uselessly existed as well as live. When we say, indeed, He may imagine "the rights of the South," and he had a warrant of attorney to take them, but sing God, if we have in any degree that they are men, created by the same common the Constitution, in danger. Very well. We Parish replied that it would not do, he must have God, we but assert that they are capable of en- are prepared to meet him on the field of discus- judicial authority; that Mitchell then demanded ancestors repose in a less deplorable condition joying every blessing which our lot will per- sion, and prove that the rights and interests of the privilege of arresting them there, but Parish the South and the Federal Constitution are in refused it and directed or waived the servants danger, not from Abolitionists, not from the into the house and shut the door. This was the Wilmot Proviso men, not from the anti-slavery statement of Mitchell. Driskell concurred exspeak very encouragingly of the condition and citizens of the slave States, but from the ultra cept that he said Mitchell attempted to enter movements of those whom Mr. Benton styles, the gate to arrest the servants, whereupon Par- which could clamor in the wilderness to be led prospects of the colored people there. They the Propagandists of slavery—a sect which we ish pushed them into the house. Mitchell said have a Manual Labor School at Dawn, &c. &c. shall rejoice to see repudiated by the editor of he had made no statement or admissions variant

But our object in referring to this movement, is, to put the anti-slavery citizens of the South The enterprising men of color, from North on their guard. We trust they will find nothing Carolina and Virginia, have already erected a in this new phase of politics to arrest their rope-walk, and commenced manufacturing the efforts for the regeneration of their respective best of cordage, with hemp of their own grow- States. We do not believe they will. There is ing, upon the soil, which, for quality and quanti- too much light abroad-public sentiment is too ty to the acre, is rarely surpassed in Ohio or Ken- far advanced-the intelligent people of the South tucky. This enterprise is no longer a doubtful are too deeply convinced of the evils of slaveryexperiment; it is introducing a new era among and the anti-slavery movement is by this time the colored hemp-growers from Kentucky and too well understood, to authorize the expectation that the spells by which the public mind

A steam saw-mill is being erected, to which was infatuated in 1833 will be potential in 1847. We learn that this Journal, the Era, has a A colored man from South Corolina, who is Bailey; not a day passed, scarcely, that we were stands in the estimation of all who know him, Whig or Democrat, and the Era-(however per-Without taking to ourselves any praise, but rather giving thanks to the Father of Mercies,

> A Weekly published at Pittsburgh and edited fail to make its mark.

Political Movements.

The Florida Legislature met 23d ult.: Daniel G. McLean Walton was elected President of the Senate, and Hon. Joseph B. Lancas-

It is said J. W. Davis, late Speaker of the U commissioner to China. He made a good speak-

The South Carolina Legislature has advised the Governor by Resolution, if the Wilmot necessary and becoming. Meantime he is recommended to correspond with other Southern

The Ancient and the Modern.

Politically, we have no great respect for the past of the Old World. Their governments are ternal Improvement? Why are her resources dent, or speaks with more freedom, or greater the strongest. Great Britain is the best off—but tion so as to subject the actor to two penalties. That the Liberty Party is a fixed fact—that it they are successfully demanding this now) but there must be proof of separate acts of harborerence to the favorable influence of free labor, has power in the country, is known at the makes them, as far as she can, dependent—not ing and obstruction. and the disadvantageous results of slave labor, North, and admitted even in South Carolina. dependent merely for safety—but dependent out his right to recover by strict proof; but if We should, then, understand its policy and prin- for food, for the opportunity to supply private this proof is furnished he is entitled to a versaying that with the exception of slavery- ciples. Justice to it, as well as to ourselves, wants or secure private property. The old feuand what an exception!—there is no place equal demands this, and it demands it, more especidal idea is uppermost, and for that idea, in any to Kentucky. Who does not feel the bitterness of grief that Henry Claric printing and the defendant length of grief that Henry Claric printing and obstructing length of the declaration, which charged the defendant length of the declaration and obstructing length of the declaration and obstruction and obstru Pation fifty years ago was not carried into generous liberality, and a manly directness of indeed, but dislike and hate. Let the political with harboring Jane Garrison and obstructing To give some idea of the spirit of the Era, may be, and Governments for the people estab-

But for the poetic past we have deep reverence, ed, but we are not advised what disposition has sung in the olden time. When in an wherever a modern has undertaken to improve them-to increase the euphony, or round off the periods--he has made rascally work of it, and proved himself, for that work, at least, a verita ble ass. Here is a sample. The old songster had written, about the fight---

The fight did last from break of day Till setting of the sun. For when they rung the evening bell

The Battle scarce was doneand was lamenting the fall of heroes, the Earl Percy, many a baron bold, and knights of good account, when he came to speak of Witherington. The modern did not like the ancient's verse. So he wrote.

For Witherington I needs must wail
As one in doleful dumps,
For when his legs were smitten off He fought upon his stumps.

Dumps! What a word for the occasion! A pretty school girl, or a petted boy, might be in cuit is dangerously ill at Greensburg-no hopes the dumps, for slights offered, or duties required of his recovery.

in itself, that produced so much feeling in the to be performed; and would very naturally feel doleful enough. But for a poet to be in the press there that would do them justice—that to put the poor fellow on his stumps, and kill of the establishment of free institutions in Italy, the press of the free States were quite willing him outright, is worse yet. Why, the author excites lively interest in his behalf. The symof Chevy Chace, who wrote-

Of fifteen hundred Englishmen Went home but fifty-three, The rest were slain in Chevy Chace, Under the greenwood tree-

yould run up and "lick," as we say in Old Kentuck, the scamp who could murder him

Addison, amiable as he was, grew warm in t stood in Henry the Sixth's reign. Thus:

For Witherington my heart was woe That ever he slain should be For when both his legs were hewn in two Yet he kneel'd and fought on his knee. But even then, when fighting was "the thing," and the few were lords, and the many serfs sorrow clouded the battle-field, and the blood peasant hovel.

Next day did many widows come, Their husbands to bewail They wash'd their wounds in briny tears

But all would not prevail. If we had room we should be pleased to copy those movements-it kept up a regular fire as it is, we shall use them occasionally, and, in his spirit, stand by the past as regards its poetic a patch, or thread of modern work.

Driskell vs. Parish. Juries in the Free, do more for slaveholders ometimes, than juries in the slave States would. This case tried before Judge McLEAN, at Columted to the assaults of Abolitionists, was blown yet to meet the Kentucky lawyer who does not of her regeneration, we hail you as a Heavendeclare unhesitatingly, that if the evidence be as a verdict for the Plaintiff. The Court charged ficient policy which is destined to render your for the defendant. The law and evidence were with him. We subjoin a report of the case: Driskell vs. Parish .- We gather from the Ohio

State Journal the following statement of this interesting case, tried at the Criminal Term of the the abolition of slavery in the States; holding Circuit Court of the United States at Columbus. The action was brought by Peter Driskell of Mason county, Kentucky, against Francis D. Some of the public men of the slave States begin to find that they may express an antislavery sentiment without being ostracised; some the act of Congress of February 12, 1793, for

The testimony was conflicting. For the plaina son of the plaintiff, testified that in October, 1844, a woman and her five children, slaves of the plaintiff, escaped from his service in Kenboy attempted to approach them but were from this at the Court House in Sandusky, where he was examined on a charge of riot committed in arresting the two boys, nor at any other

On the other hand Judge Sadler, the Presthe Examining Magistrate, Mr. Beecher, the be guided and shielded from on High in dislawyer for the prosecution on the riot charge, charging the transcendent responsibilities of your Col. Slone, the lawyer who defended Mitchell on that charge, and Messrs Barber and Mackay, two respectable citizens, all concurred it testifying that on the first of March, 1845, the day very large circulation. We do not wonder at it. a witness for the defendants, and was called upon For years we were neighbors of our friend Dr. to state the circumstances which transpired in front of his house and did, accordingly, make a full statement, to which, after being corrected in rience, that the blessings of Constitutional Freemating perfection—manufactures are spring—an experienced and well-bred millwright, is the not in close conflict with each other; once or some trifling particulars, Mitchell gave his full part of Mitchell that Parish made any demand it has already demonstrated to every thoughtful of judicial authority, or interfered in any way in which we did not regard him as one of the to prevent either of the servants from approaching Mitchell and Driskell; or that Mitchell made and Social well-being; it has shown that the any attempt to arrest them; or that Parish refused to permit such arrest, or directed or pushed the servants into the house. On the contrary, sons may differ with it in opinion)—is worthy both Mitchell and Parish then agreed in saying that the agitations and acts of violence which are incident to human frailty or injustice under that when Mitchell stated he had come for the slaves, Parish said he should see that they had a fair trial, but would oppose no obstruction to the execution of the law, and they separated after some conversation, as to the justice of the Peace before whom the trial of the claim to the ser-

vants should take place. Miss Dastin, a witness for the defendant, who was present at the interview between Mitchell it justifies. and Parish, also testified that there was no demand for arrest, no pushing of the servants into the house, no attempt by Mitchell to seize and no prevention of seizure by Parish.

The Court charged the Jury at length, reability. The leading points of the charges are

The act under which the suit was brought has been held to be constitutional; but it is a penal statute and must be construed strictly. Harboring and concealing, in the acts are synonymous, and to make out a case of harboring there must be proof of concealment with intent to defeat the claims of the master. Obstruction and hindrance, under the act

Osage. The Mississippi is falling with 6 to 61/2 Proviso passes, to call the Legislature together also synonymous, and to make out a case of ob | ble from every clime to stand forth against inimmediately, that it may take such steps as are struction there must be proof of an attempt to justice and Oppression-to battle for Freedom seize and an interposition by the defendant in a and Mankind. In such a contest, no one familway calculated and intended to prevent the iar with the history or character of the Ameriseizure.

To see that persons claimed as fugitives from justice have fair trials, and to insist upon their having such trials is laudable, but these must be in good faith towards the claimant.

The same act of harboring or obstruction can subject the party charged to but one penalty, tion with which you are regarded by Twenty "jam full" of its errors, and, one and all of whatever may be the number of the alleged futhem, are based on the feudal idea—the will of gitives, subjects of the act, and so the same act cannot constitute both harboring and obstrucshe does not legislate for the people, (though To subject the defendant in the present case,

In the present case, the plaintiff must make The Jury, after being out seven hours, found

a verdict for the plaintiff on the two counts in past of the Old World be buried, as soon as her arrest, and for the defendant on the other two counts which charged the harboring and obstruction to the arrest of her son. A motion for a new trial was made and argu- ject of especial solicitude with all scholars, all

But, why make these quotations? To mock A venerable friend of ours, with good taste, and Messrs. Henry Stanbury and J. H. Thompson the State, now is the time for action. Let Kenthe South with its misfortunes? Were the evil genial feeling, has preserved some ballads that
the South with its misfortunes? Were the evil genial feeling, has preserved some ballads that
the South with its misfortunes? Were the evil genial feeling, has preserved some ballads that
the South with its misfortunes? Were the evil genial feeling, has preserved some ballads that
the South with its misfortunes? Were the evil genial feeling, has preserved some ballads that
the city, of the newest designs of

OHIO LEGISLATURE met last Monday-God. dard, President of the Senate-Hawkins, Speakof the House. All officers in both branches

Gov. Bebb's message was sent to the Legislature on Tuesday, and is an interesting docu-

The fiscal affairs of the State are in good con-Total payments into Treasury, 2,314,075 78 he has repelled the other. Amount of pay'ts. for the State, 1,904,255 37 Including other matters

the surplus, 15 Nov., '47, was The Merchant and Farmers Bank of Memphis, is in law-that is, the Chancellor has granted "an injunction upon an injunction." So we have an injunction enjoined.

Hon. R. A. Buckner, of the 18th Judicial Cir-

Demonstration for Italy. The enlightened course of the new Pope Pius | Man and trusting in God, is the grandest specdumps, in doleful dumps, too, for the warrior IX, has elicited very general approbation among that is fighting bravely, is too bad :- and, then the people of the U. States. His stand in favor

> pathy of the friends of freedom in Europe and America are enlisted in his favor.

A large meeting has been held in New York on this subject. The Broadway Tabernacle, capacious as it is, was full. The officers were selected from those of various political and religious creeds.

Speeches were made by Messrs. B. F. Butler, S. Bosworth, J. W. Gerard, Dudley Selden, his censure of the change, and gave the verse, as Sam'l. Jones, Jr., R. Kelley, D. D. Field, and Signer Foresti, who spoke in Italian. An address to the Pope, from the Committee, was read by Mr. GREELEY, with a series of resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation. The meeting was closed by the Band with the Hymn to Pius IX. We subjoin the address: To his Holiness Pope Pius IX:

Venerable Futher .- The People of these United States have observed with profound interest the circumstances which attend, and the events shed woke the wail of woe in stately hall, and which have followed your elevation to the Pontificate-an interest which has ripened into sympathy and unmeasured admiration. On behalf of a portion of this People, we tender you an expression of those sentiments of regard and emphatic approbation which are cherished

We address you not as Sovereign Pontiff but largely from the scraps of our venerable friend; as the wise and humane Ruler of a once oppressed and discontented, now well governed and were brave young men. gratefully happy People. We unite in this tribute, not as Catholics, which some of us are garb. Let it keep the mantle it wore, without while the great number are not, but as Republicans and lovers of Constitutional Freedon Recent as is our national origin, wide as is the ocean which separates our beloved land from your sunny clime, we know well what Italy was of a new counterfeit: in the proud days of her unity, freedom and glory-what she has since been while degraded by foreign rule and internal dissention-and we farmer reclining near a sheaf of wheat. have faith that a lofty and benignant destiny bus. Ohio, at the late criminal term of the Circuit awaits her when her people shall again be uni-Court, is a striking instance in point. We have ted, independent and free. In the great work appointed instrument, and we ardently pray that your days may be prolonged until you shall lars. reported, no Kentucky Jury would have found witness the consummation of the wise and bene-

But, Venerable Father, we know well that the path you have chosen is one of extreme difficulty and peril. Our own immediate ancestors struggled through an age of dangers and privations to achieve and consolidate the blessings we now so eminently enjoy, though avored with a leader such has rarely been vouchsafed to a people striving to be free. In the world we now inhabit, it is divinely appointed that virtue shall be tried by adversity, and that enduring glory, like freedom shall be accorded only to such as by unshaken fortitude no less than courageous effort prove themselves worthy of the precious boon. therefore, the countrymen of Washington and Franklin, of Adams and Jefferson, are well aware that you did not enter upon the course you have sen without a deliberate renunciation of ease the Chamber's being called to order. of security and of aristocratic favor. We know that you must have already resigned yourself to the bar of the Chamber was passed. Also encounter the machinations of the crafty, the hatred of the powerful, and-most painful but deluded. We know that you must have calmly resolved to encounter the untiring hostility and dread of all the unjust or tyrannical rulers who assume to lord it over any portion of the fair Italian Peninsula-all who fancy that social order consists in the maintenance for The editor may deem such a work necessary. prevented by Parish; that Mitchell told Parish themselves of those conditions of luxury and -all who fear, or selfishly affect to fear, that religion must perish if not upheld by the fleeting breath of Emperors and Kings. And, more formidable than all these, you must have girded yourself to encounter, and by God's help to overcome, that fickleness and ingratitude of multitudes just released from benumbing bondage back to the flesh-pots of Egypt which among the cotemporaries and even the followers of our Saviour could leave him to bear in solitude the agony of His Cross and which in your case we apprehen will yet manifest itself in unreasonable expectations, extravagant hopes, impetuous requirements, and in murmurings that nothing has been earnestly intended, because everything has ident Judge of the 13th Circuit, Justice Barker, not already been accomplished. That you will position, we will unwaveringly trust.

And Venerable Father, dark as the clouds which envelope the Present may be, we do know that the sunshine of the Future will overthrough which Nations advance to their achievement. Short as our National life has yet been. observer the immense superiority of Liberty to Despotism, as an element of National growth cured under a Government which guarantees rights and powers to all, than under any other; that the agitations and acts of violence which any form of government are far less frequent under ours than any other; and that whatever dangers may assail or threaten us have their origin not in an excess of Liberty but the contrary. So much, at least, we feel that we are amply justified in saying, in view of your position, the perils it braves and the anticipations

In defiance of superficial appearances, we denot apprehend that the mailed cohorts of Despo-The age in which we live is one of moral rather more crowded than it now is. than physical warfare-in which the artillery of capitulating fully all the evidence, with great the Press commands and silences that of the Camp-in which Opinion is more potent than Bayonets. We trust, therefore, that against any direct and open resort to force and bloodshed you are shielded by the panoply of good men's approbations and sympathies throughout the length and breadth of Christendom.

But should these expectations be disappointed. let the rash aggressor beware! The first shot fired in such a contest, will reverberate from every mountain, summoning the brave and no can People, can doubt that their sympathies will be active and not wholly fruitless. That Italy will be spared the devastation, and Christendon the guilt and scandal, of such a contest, we will not harbor a doubt; but in any case we will hope that this testimonial of the interest and admira Millions of People, will not have been wholly in

We are, Venerable Father, yours most truly

1. That we regard with the highest interest the progress of free institutions in all counespecially in one to which we are so much indebted as to Italy, whose laws and whose military and civil polity have penetrated the institutions of half the modern world.

2. That the past history and the present con dition of the Italians have made them the ob-The renown of Ancient Rome-the glory of the republics of the Middle Ages-the Arts of Modern Italy-the mournful history of her struggles and her sufferings-have made her fate an oblovers of the beautiful, all admirers of heroic deeds, and all Republicans.

3. That no freeman can look coldly on the endence and Constitutional Liberty: that our hearts have been with them since the first and will beat for them until all Italy is free, from Calabria to the Alps. 4. That we present our most hearty and re-

spectful salutations to the Sovereign Pontiff for the noble part he has taken in behalf of his people; that knowing the difficulties with which he is surrounded at home, and the attacks with which he is menaced from abroad, we honor him the more for the mild firmness with which he has sortment of the patterns of Paper Hangings. Manufactured by ISAAC PUGH & CO. overcome the one, and the true spirit with which | red by

5. That the cry of Freedom again in Italy is sound which will summon the Brave and the Free of all Nations to encourage with their voices, and to assist with their strength, if need be, the Italian People in their struggle for Liberty and Independence.
6. That "Peace hath her victories no less re

nowned than War;" and that the noble attitude of Plus IX, threwing the vast influence of the Pontificate into the scale of well-attempered Freedom, standing as the advocate of peaceful progress the promoter at once of social amelioration, industrial development, and political reform, unmoved by the parade of hostile'

Armies hovering on his borders, hopeful for tacle of our day, full of encouragement and promise to Europe, more grateful to us and more glorious to himself than triumphs on a nundred fields of battle.

We were in error in attributing the articles in the Boston Atlas, on the commerce of Brazil. to Mr. Gordon, late United States Consul.

He did not write them.

A boiler at Jabez Reynold's Foundry, Cincinnati, burst last week, killing the Engineer, Mr.

White, and another, and wounding four others, seriously. The building was nearly destroyed. Mr. R. has had his foundery burned down

Maj. Gaines has arrived at N. O. He will spend a few days with his family, and then proceed to Washington. A negro trader, partner of Mr. Davis of Rich-

mond, Va., was killed at Auburn, Alabama. The Kentucky troops have landed safely at

Gen. Taylor arrived at Matamoras on the

The death of J. W. Kieth, at Perote is announced-as, also, that of W. Miller, and James Thorpe-of Kentucky, in Mexico. They

A mail bag was taken near Painesville, Ohio, and its contents stolen, 24th ult.

NEW COUNTERFEIT .- Goodman's Counterfeit Detector, for December, contains a description Farmers' Bank of Virginia-50-letter B. dated at Richmond, April 4, 1840. Vignette, a

The Hon. James Ross died at Pittsburgh on CIVILIZATION .- The Cherokees have a public

debt of more than one hundred thousand dol-The Mexican debt to English capitalists is about \$50,000,000.

There are no less than forty-five newspa pers in the city of Boston. Congress. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 6, 10 P. M.

At the usual hour, was called to order by lice President GEO. M. DALLAS, the presiding of-

SENATE.

The Rev. Mr. Stein delivered an appropriate The first business entered upon was the reception of the credentials of new members; twelve new Senators appeaared, and after being qualified, took their seats. There were but four of the old Senators absent from their places on

Resolutions to allow reporters seats within Resolutions authorising sundry papers to b ordered for the benefit of Senators. On motion, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The former Clerk, Mr. French, called the house to order at 12 M There were found to be present 219 member Mr. Adams moved that they proceed to the election of a speaker. The whole number of votes to be cast were 220; necessary to a choice,

On the first ballot, Mr. Winthorp, of Massachusetts, received 108 votes; Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, 61; R. McClelland 23, and Scattering, 25.
The House then proceeded to a second ballot,

which resulted in no choice.

French as a candidate for Clerk.

A third ballot was then had, when Mr. Win throp was elected Speaker by one majority, 218 votes being cast, of which he received 110. Considerable debate sprung up relative the adoption of rules for the governance of the House. A motion to adjourn was made, and lost. Mr. Levin, of Philadelphia, nominated Mr.

A motion to adjourn prevailed, upon a call

the yeas and nays, by 112 to 110. PAUPERISM IN BOSTON .- The expense of supporting the Boston alms-house for the last vear was \$32,000. It has had during that time 2.434 inmates-661 for an average numberdeavor can ever be really defeated or fail of its ultimate reward, we assure you, from joyfule xpe
of November. Of the foreigners 651 came into of November. Of the foreigners 651 came into the State during the year. In the same period dom far outweigh all the perils and sufferings of time the overseers of the poor have expended

in out-door relief to the poor about \$18,500, aiding 2,456 persons. The Deer Island Hospital for sick immigrants was opened about the first of June, and up to

November 1st received 1,765 patients. They From Ireland. England, Elsewhere.

Arrived in 1847. 248 have died and 350 remained in the hospi During the past year the Boston lunatic hos pital had 204 patients, of whom 157 were State paupers; foreigners 127; from Ireland and England 110, of whom 10 came into the State with

in a year. About 25,000 alien passengers arrived Boston by water within the year, and probably some 5,000 to 10,000 via other States .-Two-thirds or three-fourths of the immigrants tism are about to be set in motion against you. must have left, else Boston would have been

> AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. JOHN. SCHOLEFIELD, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th sts. Philadelphia.

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON CITY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. G. RAILEY, EDITOR : JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRES-

N. P. NOBLE, PUBLISHER TITHE leading purpose of this journal is, the discussion of the question of Slavery, and the advocacy of the main principles of the Liberty Party. Due attention is given to Secial and Political Questions of general Importance; nor are the interests of a Pure Literature over-\$1.50 from store.

OATS—From wagon are bought at 25c and sold from

events; of inventions or discoveries affecting the pro-gress of Society; of public documents of permanent val-ue; and, during the session of Congress, to present such reports of its proceedings, as will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of its spirit and policy. The debates on the exciting subjects of Slavery and the Mexican War, expected to arise in the next Congress, will occupy a large share of its columns.

Arrangements have been made for extending and enriching its already valuable Department of Home and Foreign Correspondence.

Foreign Correspondence.
It is printed on a mammoth sheet, of the finest quality, in the best style, at \$2 a year, payable in advance. The generous spirit in which the Era has been welcomed by the Public Press, and the very liberal patronage it has received during this, the first year of its existance, encourage us to hope for large accessions to our subscription list.
It is desirable that subscriptions be forwarded without

Publisher of the National Era, Washington, D. C. P. S .- Will our exchanges please publish the foregoing

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sept 18, 1847-17 MECHANIC'S TOOL STORD.

J. H. SMITH,

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Tools Generally.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO. OOPER'S, Carpenter's, Cabinet, Wagon and Chair Maker's Tools of every description, always on hand or made to order at short notice. Also, Greenwood's and other Locks and Latches. Broad, Narrow, and Congress Butts; Cabinet Hardware, Mahogany Knobs, and a general assortment of Hardware, such as used by House Builders and Cabinet Makers. All of which will be seld at moderate prices. at moderate prices. July 24, 1847-6m.

Commercial.

REMARKS.—The weather during the past week has been varied, though for the greater portion of the time it has been clear and cold. This evening it is warm and cloudy, with rain at intervals. The river has gotten down so low again that large boats have to resort to the canal; small and middle class steamers continue to go down on the Indiana side. There is six feet four inches water in the channel this evening, and river rising very slowly. Business has been tolerably good this week, but transactions are not to that extent usual for this season Our market for BREADSTUFFS and Grain seems to be well sustained. About 1000 bbls Flour have been sold here this week, mostly for city consumption. There is but little corn and wheat coming in, and all that arrives

of the former is used at the hog pens. The pork packers and dealers have at last settled down ou a price for hogs, much lower than that whic we uoted two or three weeks ago. We have heard of a umber of sales at \$3 00, but buyers seem somewhat oath to pay that figure, and sales of considerable lots have been made at \$2 90@2 95. One of our city pack ers has made purchases to the extent of 10,000 head at \$2 25 per 100 lbs gross, 4 months without interest, which is about equal to \$2 95 nett, cash. The Cincinnati market was reported yesterday to be declining, and has had the effect of knocking down prices still more at this

We notice an increase of trade in Groceries, though at nuch lower rates than we noticed in our last Review. Coffee has declined about a quarter of a cent per lb, and it is thought will go still lower. Arrived this week about 1500 bags. Molasses is going down fast; we have to notice a decline of 3 cents per gal. Arrived this week 200 bbls. Sugar is also going down gradually. The sales of the week amount to about 100 hhds. Received 150 hhds. Mackerel is firm. For prices we refer to the articles under their proper heading, below.

We cannot give our readers much informations about Cotton. There are buyers here occasionally who pick up little lots; but there is not enough sold to enable us to give correct figures. About 200 bales have been sold this

week in small lots. BAGGING AND ROPE.-There has but little Bagging hanged hands this week. We notice a sale of 30 pieces vesterday at 14c, and of 50 pieces at 14te, and other maller lots at 14c. We quote as in last week's papersay 14@15c. There seems to have been considerable ac tivity in Rope during the past week, sales having been larger than any we have noticed for some time. The market is firm and the tendency upward. We are in formed that there is not a single lot of first rate Rope to formed that there is not a single lot or instrate Rope to be obtained in the city under 7 cents, and it is the gene-ral impression that the article must anyance. [The last dates from New Orleans (the 29th ult.) state "that sales to the amount of 3,500 coils had been made that day at

dvanced figures, and that the tendency was decidedly pward." Sales of the week amounted to about 2 300 coils at 6½, 6½ and 7c, mostly at the latter prices. The stock continues to decrease. STATEMENT OF BAGGING AND ROPE. lock on hand, Dec. 1, 1847 18,800 pieces Arrived during the week 21,400 Shipped during the week .17.600 ... 1.600 Shipped during the week 2,700 BUTTER-The best W. R. sold at 124c.

BACON.—The stock of Sides and Hams is very light and we can hear of no Shoulders whatever in the mar-ket. Sides are held at 7½c, but we have heard of no sales. Hams are held at 84c, BEANS—Are worth 90c per bushel from wagons, and \$4 per bbl from store.
BROOMS—Best Shaker are worth \$2 and cor BROOMS—Best Sand.

\$110 to 1 20 per dozen.

BARLEY—Is bought at 50c per bush
BEESWAX—No change, worth 22c p

BEER-\$5 per barrel.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR is selling at \$3,50 per huntred pounds.
CANDLES.—Staerine Candles are worth 104@11c. Star do we quote at 23c, and Tallow at 104c. CHEESE—Small lots arrived during the week. superior lot at 71.

COTTON BAITING—Is firm at 4c. COTTON,—We notice sales of 19 bales at 64c per 3; 35 bales beautiful new Mississippi Cotton at 7c., 35 bales ferior new do do at 5c, and 19 bales new @?jc, equal to cash. COFFEE.—Arrived this week about 1500 sacks.— Sales of 130 bags Rio at 8@8½; 100 do at 8e: 75 and 25 do at 8; and 57 do bags at 7½c. The prices are declining We quote Java 12½ to 13½@14.

COAL.—There is considerable at the river, and is selling at 1½@9½ by the boat load, and retailing at 1½c. COTTON BATTING .- There is no change, and

quote as before say 14c.
CORDAGE.—Prices stationary, and sales made every day at 11c for tar and oiled Cordage.

COTTON YARNS.—No change in prices Pittsburgq being held at 7,8 and 9c.; according to numbers.

CATTLE.—Sales of Beeves at from 3½ to 4½ per cwt.
Sheep \$1 50 to \$3, according to quality. Hogs \$3 to 3½
gross. Lambs \$1 to 1 50. Calves for yeal \$2 to 3. Cows
and Calves \$15 to 25. (The number of cattle, &c., slaughtered each week

for city consumption, embraces about the following a mount, 225 head of cattle, 600 sheep and Lambs; 400 Hogs and 200 Calves. The rates remain the same as quoted CORN-We quote at 28230c for new from wago after the transaction at Parish's gate, during the examination of Mitchell and Driskell on the charge for riot, Parish was called to the stand as charge for riot, Parish was called to the stand as charge for riot, Parish was called upon the charge for riot, Parish was called upon the charge for riot, Parish was called upon the clear assurance fast anchored by the charge for riot, Parish was called upon the clear assurance fast anchored by the charge for riot, Parish was called upon the clear assurance fast anchored by the charge for riot, Parish was called upon the clear assurance fast anchored by the charge for riot, Parish was called upon the clear assurance fast anchored by the charge for riot, Parish was called upon the clear assurance fast anchored by the charge for riot, Parish was called upon the clear assurance fast anchored by the charge for riot, Parish was called upon the clear assurance fast anchored by the charge for riot, Parish was called upon the clear assurance fast anchored by the charge for riot, Parish was called upon the clear assurance fast anchored by the charge for riot, Parish was called upon the clear assurance fast anchored by the charge for riot, Parish was called upon the clear assurance fast anchored by the charge for riot, Parish was called upon the clear assurance fast anchored by the charge for riot, Parish was called upon the clear assurance fast anchored by the charge for riot, Parish was called upon the clear assurance fast anchored by the charge for riot, Parish was called upon the clear assurance fast anchored by the charge for riot, Parish was called upon the clear assurance fast anchored by the charge for riot, Parish was called to the standard the charge fast anchored by the charge fast anchored

> FLOUR .- Sales of about 900 bbls during the week, at prices varying from \$5 to \$5 10. The market is fine with a tendency decidedly upward. Arrived this week with a terminal and the state of the state o

FEATHERS-We quote at 27 to 30c, according to

GINSENG.—We quote at 25c. \$\varphi\$ \$\varphi\$ and very duli.
GUNNY BAGS—We quote new at 20c. and second HOPS--Western are worth 11e per lb. Eastern, baled worth 124c per lb.

HAY-.-No change, supply being equal to demand.

We quote at 65c for baled from store, and \$11 per ton, large quantities from river.

HEMP.—The receipts this week have been light and the market very inactive. Loose lots from the country bring \$5.50 \$\phi\$ cwt, selling at \$6\tilde{6}\$6 \$25 \$\phi\$ cwt from store. IRON—We have no change to notice. Charcoal Bloom worth 4c. Tennessee cold blast, \$30 per ton. INDIGO.—For best Carraccas Indigo, 95c\tilde{6}\$1 00 \$\phi\$ \$\tilde{5}\$.

y theceroon is obtained. LEATHER -Skirting 22@23c; Sole Leather \$18@. \$20; Upper do \$24@30 per doz.; Calf Skina \$20 to \$30 per doz.; Bridal Kips \$24 to \$30, and Harness \$20@\$22. LEAD—Pigs is worth 4je by the ton, and Bar 4je. LARD.—The market is very dull, and we have none but small sales to notice. We heard of a sale of one lot of 27 000 hs. No. 1, city rendered, at 54; 54 is offered of MADDER .- Prime Dutch Madder is worth 14c. in the

MALT—75c per bushel is paid for this article.

MUSTARD SEED.—All that is brought into market
of the very best quality, is purchased at \$2 50 at the facory.

MACKEREL---We quote No 1 in bbis at \$12; hf bbis
\$7; No 2 in bbis. \$9,50. half bbis \$5,25; No 3 South in \$7; No 2 in bbls. 1 \$9,50. half bbls \$5,25; No 3 South in bbls at \$6,75(a7,00, MOLASSES—Is declining: We heard of several sales early in the week, at 26c.; but since then it has declined to 25\(\frac{1}{2}\) and 25, and the tendency is still downward. Received this week about 200 bbls.

NAILS—We quote at 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)color for 8d, 4c. for 10d, 5c. for 6d, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. for 4d, and 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) for 3d.

OILS.—We quote best winter strained Lard Oil at 60 @70c., Linseed do, 57 to 60c. per gallon; Tanners do, from \$17 to \$21 per bbl; Castor Oil at \$1.25 per gal,

ONIONS—Are worth \$1,10 per bbl, at the river, and \$1.50 from store.

POTATOES -Salos of 100 small barrels Potatoes, this norning, at 80 cents. and 100 large barrels Potatoes, at \$1,15.
POWDER.—We quote for different qualities, as follows: Du Pont's Rifle at \$5.50(@6.00). Kentucky Rifle 5,25(@5.50; Hayley Mills 4.50@5.00, Western Rifle 3,75 @4.00; Blasting at 3.50(@3,75.
PROVISIONS.—New Green Hams have declined—we now quote at 4c. from block; for Shoulders, say 24c; and Sides 34; Mess Pork, we quote at 310, and Prime at \$6 per barrel. Prices are nominal, there having been

PLASTER PARIS .-- Is worth \$4 50 to \$5 per bbl.

o transactions at figures.

RICE—We quote new Rice at 5@de. per lb, by the SALERATUS—Is retailing at 92 and 10e SALERATUS—Is retailing at 9½ and 10c.
SEEDS.—From store, we quote Seed Rye at 60c
per bush.; Clover \$4 85.05; Timothy, (pure) \$3 00.03 50:
Red Top 75c; Orchard Grass, 90c to \$1; Blue Grass
clean) \$1 50; Blue Grass (strips) 62½.065.
STARCH—Gales of Cincinnati Starch 4: 6½c. Large
quantities are sold from factories at 6 to 6½c.
SHOT—Worth \$1 30 by the keg, and 1 35 by the bag
a shade higher than last quantities. a shade higher than last quotations.

SUGAR.—Tendency downward. We heard of sales this morning of 5 hhds fair new N. O. at 4½c, and 25 hhds do at 4½ to 5, which may be considered as fair quotations, Woolsy & Woolsy's Refined Loaf Sugar is worth 12½c p h. St. Louis Steam Refined Sugar 8½ to

worth 124c p b. St. Louis Steam Renned Sugar 84 to 104c, according to quality.

SOAP—Is worth 44c, per lb. We heard of sales this morning of 100 boxes best Palm soap at 44c, per lb.

SALT.—Kanawha, from store; worth 30c, per bushel and inspection. Turk Island 42 to 50c, per bushel. Liverpool blown at \$2,00 to 2,25 per sack. Ground Alum \$1,75 per sack.
TEAS,—Good sweet Teas range from 55 to 105c pe TEAS.—Good sweet Teas range from 55 to 105c per B. No sales for Common Canton Teas.
duli. For Tin Plate, we quote at \$10.75.
TOBACCO.—Sales this morning at the Planter's house of 5 hhds, all second rate at \$3.85, 380, 4.00, and 4.30.
Three Reviews were sold during the week, at an advance of \$2.00, per 1.00 lbs, over last springs prices. Sales at Todd's.of 9 hhds. viz: 1 hhd of find rate, new crop at \$5.00, 5 hhds, seconds at \$4.10, 3.75, 4.00, 3.95, and 5 do thirds, \$2.00, 3.25, and 2.50. Sales at Todd's for the week, amounted to 41 hhds running as follows.

Por first rate from \$4.70 to \$5.25

\$4,70 to \$5,25 \$3,40 ·· \$4,65 \$1,65 ·· \$3,25 Sales of the week at Planter's amount to 14 hhds., at the following range of prices:

\$5,00 to \$5,25 \$4,35 ** \$4,55 \$2,30 ** \$2,80 WINDOW GLASS. - Best article of 8 by 10, worth per box, and 11 by 12, \$5,00.

WHITE LEAD.—Pure is worth \$1 70 to 175 per keg, and No. I selling at \$1 45 to 160.

WHEAT.—Not much arriving. We quote at 90c

WHISKEY. The market for this article has been quite animated this week Arrived about 700 bbis Raw, nearly all of which sold at 184,019c. Sales this morning of 90 bbis. Raw at 185,019c. Sales this morning of 130 bbis. Rectified at 174c.

WINDOW GLASS—We quote at 24,04 50 for 8 by 10 window glass and at 4 and 5 for 10 by 12.

WOOL.—In the grease is worth 16c For best pickel and tub washed, we quote at 23c from country and 25 from store.

For first rate from

The Burial of De Soto.

BY R. T. COSBY. "Once more—ah, yet once more Let me look forth upon the setting sun!
'Tis the last time—and now, while thus I gaze Upon his gorgeous disc I too shall pass away Even as the day-beam fadeth into night! I remember—oh, how well—the gentle eve I looked my last upon my native land, How, as I sat and saw the sun go down, A monitory sadness—a prophetic fear Stole o'er my heart-and now-the self-sam

hour, In this dread forest 1 am doomed to die! Oh, what a vain, wild dream my life hath been What mocking phantom hath my steps allured Only to find, in these lone wilds, a grave! Yet 'tis a noble one, you mighty stream-Nor prouder doth its builder find beneath His stately pyramid!-Here will I rest-Here, 'neath the waters of this giant stream, And my dirge shall be the solemn murmur Of its ceaseless wave."

It was a strange, wild spot Whereon the brave De Soto dying lay. From out the leafy canopy o'erhead Spring's sweetest birds were singing-and th

Whispered sad music through the long, green That with a melancholy motion waved The little camp around. And close at hand, As if it fain would overtop the trees,

crept A noiseless rill, whose dark and sullen wave No sportive zephyr ever woke to smiles! The woods seemed shrouded for the hero' death.

The long, gray moss from every bough was And slowly swung with every fitful gust, Like the tall plumes upon some stately bier. The huge tree-tops were gilded as the rays Climbed lengthening from the earth into the

sky, And as they went-with one long, gasping Spain's bravest warrior died!

Were shed for him-and stern, strong hearts

That dreary night among those shrouded trees As they looked back to all the buoyant hopes That he and they had felt-how sad their end And when the sun again into the waste Of wilderness beyond the river sank His requiem was chanted! One by one The mailed soldiers joined the solemn strain Until the notes of lamentation filled The depths of the dark forest. Not a sou Beside was heard except the fearful hoot Of the scared owl among the cypress boughs And the deep rushing of the turbid stream The moon was up, and huge, grim shadows

lay, Like slumbering Titans of the early world, Across their path-and myriad fire-flies glow-

Like faery lights, around their drooping heads While thus they bore him on. Their muffled Gave forth no sound, and all was still as death

Save the wild chant that floated far away Thro' the dim woods and o'er the sole

A last, sad prayer, and with a sullen plunge He sank to rest beneath that mighty wave-The first who slept where thousands since

From Chambers' Journal.

The Novel-writer's World. There is a point of view from which fic the fictionist makes a number of much ment. It is just possible that the tightening more entirely virtuous men and women than of this apparently loose screw might lead to the author of nature has done; but then the unfastening of some other of greater imcomes in the sad drawback that they are portance, in which case we might wish that mour. thinly sown, and mixed up with such a set murder was once more concealable. Since of horrid people of all kinds, that they are there is a doubt, however, I am willing of no manner of use but to be married at that the novelists should have the benefit of last, or at least to live happily all the rest of it. It will not serve them much. their days after the novel is concluded .- Finally, in one grand particular the nov-

putting down of that vast class, the "good liberal mind can never be without some-enough people." Now I much fear that thing like a continual feast. Even the those good enough people. The most of that the best romances are apt to appear the new generation are brought into the tame in comparison. world and educated by them-they raise I return, then, to the expression the corn, furnish the butcher meat, and im- thankfulness with which I started-that we port all the groceries required by mankind, live in the actual, and not in a fictitious not to speak of many other professional ser. world. vices. I don't know but they pay nearly the whole of the taxes. What we should do without such serviceable, albeit commonplace citizens, I cannot pretend to imagine. The novelists, indeed, would take care to the whole of the taxes. What we should do without such serviceable, albeit commonplace citizens, I cannot pretend to imagine. The novelists, indeed, would take care to the whole of the taxes. What we should do without such serviceable, albeit commonplace citizens, I cannot pretend to imagine. The novelists, indeed, would take care to the whole of the taxes. What we should affection; the love of parents, and brethren, passage—now bringing out the sentiment of a tavolite difference on the sentiment of a tavolite to domestic affection; the love of parents, and brethren, passage—now bringing out the sentiment of a tavolite to domestic affection; the love of parents, and brethren, passage—now bringing out the sentiment of an ancient classical story, or dwelling the latter are invariably preferred. The seed of the latter are invariably preferred. The seed of the latter are invariably preferred. The seed of the latter are invariably preferred. Night's Entertainments—then, perhaps entered of vice and vicious men; and a lively super-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively super-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively super-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively super-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively super-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively super-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively super-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively super-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively super-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively super-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively super-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively super-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively super-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively super-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively super-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively super-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively super-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively super-tred

vate benefactions, which we may also pre-sume to be numerous? But if the novelist's money in their pockets would immediately become to the last degree selfish and hard-

some degree of patience, but not a world came into existence.

being squeezed. It seems to me also very clear that the some pieces I was at that time writing in actual character of our relatives and asso. the Morning Chronicle newspaper, (of which ciates in the world is greatly superior to one series had lately been collected and what the novelists would give us. In the published in two volumes, illustrated by my actual world, one often has a decent enough esteemed friend, Mr. George Cruikshank,) sort of uncle-perhaps half a father to one, waited upon me to propose a something that supposing real fathers to be wanting-al- should be published in shilling numbers; ways sure to have an exhibition of lamb then only known to me, or, I believe anyand sherry at his nephews' service on Sun- body else, by a dim recollection of certain day afternoons, and pretty sure to help interminable novels in that form, which day afternoons, and pretty sure to help interminable novels in that form, which handsomely in the outfit of nieces for marriage at home, or for expeditions to go and carried about the country by pedlars, and gem, like the following, which was sung the into an eternal image of youth and innoreside with married sisters in India. Now over some of which I remember to have this the novelist would entirely deprive us of, shed innumerable tears, before I served my giving us, instead, some rascally old dog apprenticeship to life.

who conceals wills in our favor, and treats us with all sorts of gross cruelties. * Step-Rose a huge mound, and from its base there worthy creatures. I have known many who were a blessing to their adopted children. But the stepmothers of the novel-Then as to persons connected with us in ist's steward or agent turn out aught but world, shift owners each generation .--It must be owned that, in the ideal creation, we should probably have some small consolation in one of those exceedingly faithful and attached old servants who always insist upon sharing their ruined master's or mistress' fortunes without wages or perquisites. This may, however, be allowed, and still the

balance will be vastly in favor of the real

world, seeing that the stewards of that crea-

tion are usually worthy persons, doing their

best for their employers' interest, and thus

the disinterestedness of their inferior domes-

There are a few features of the novelist's creation that I am not quite sure about .-For instance, that certainty of murder coming out? One some how feels it to be an unpleasant peculiarity of the actual world that a throat may be cut, and the doer of rally out of the text; and that I should like the deed escape detection. It seems much to take my own way, with a freer range of written is to cheerfulize existence. He repreferable that the guilty man should be sure to be exposed by some bloody handkerchief, or some mark of his feet on the floor, or some bone discovered in digging a well,

The question is, if a world composed of a elist's world is so much inferior to that few Mr. Allworthys, and Lady Bountifuls, which actually exists, that even the most and Lord Trueloves, in connection with a determined lovers of excitement may be host of such indifferent characters as the happy to think that there is no fear of the novelist deals in, would answer. I say not one being exchanged for the other. I al-The villain of the piece would, to a cer. lude to the infinitely higher strain of rotainty, have us murdered, or at least cast in mance attaching to the character of the a ruinous lawsuit, before Mr. Allworthy persons and events of the actual world .-could come to the rescue or hear of our case. Not that the novelist would not willingly Virtuous innocence would have no chance, give us as much romance in character and for it would be found that, that system of incident as we chose to have; but then we making a heroic peasant of the name of do not choose to have much from him, al-William Hawthorn spring out of the wood, to play off an irresistible sapling cut from bility, or our notion of the average of bility average. the last hedge, would not work in real life. things, and refusing to him whatever seems It would always be ten to one against the to trespass in the least upon upon the domain worthy fellow coming at the proper time. - of extravagance. For this reason, the fic-I have great doubts, moreover, if those ad. tion-world is necessarily a tame, equable mirable reduced widows, who live in cot. sort of world. Very different is the world author, and so I came to adopt it. tages or fifth floors, with paragons of daugh- of actuality, where one day a Bonaparte ters, would find themselves saved, in any rises to astonish mankind, and another day considerable number of instances, from exe. ships take upon themselves to sail against cutions, by the happy return of long-lost wind and tide, and men begin to journey sons with fortunes from India. The unparal. from London to Edinburg between breakleled inhumanity of the landlords of all fast and supper. Men, too, do such poor widows' houses, in novels, would be strange things in the actual world-things too much for that set of amiable characters, come about in such odd ways-life is so and the consequences would be extremely full of whimsical surprises, and happy coincidences, and entirely original trains of One great result of our having the novel- events, that there is no end to our enterwriter's creation established, would be a tainment. In the progress of science a we should not do nearly so well in this newspaper of the day presents in general world if we wanted that class. They serve such wonderous doings in some part or othan immense number of useful purposes er of the world, in public or in private affairs,

house-breakers and high-minded assassins commence their devastation, clipping off the al Science. would quite come to be the same thing .- leaves by large pieces; and those below

THE LAW'S DELAY .-- In the one case, world were established, all who had any there is a straight road of a mile long, and without a turnpike in it : in the other case, you may go to, or at least towards, the hearted, and there would be no liberality same place by a road of a hundred miles in except amongst the coinless. It would ob- length-full, accordingly, of turnings and viously serve a poor purpose if we only found windings-full, moreover, of quicksands we could get names to bills from persons and pitfalls, and equally full of turnpikes. who had no credit at the bank, or invita- In conducting the traveler, nothing obliges tions to dinner from individuals forced to the conductors to avoid the straight road, live upon potatoes and point. It would help marvellously ill to get us over a diffiwould they ever have given themselves any culty, if every one we applied to were to say, "My dear friend, I have all the wish in the world to oblige you, but I am myself settled, and the tills in such good keeping:

LITERARY EXAMINER. those who were themselves out of suits with Pickwick, Boz, and other Matters .fortune. Better, we would think, that all In the course of the last dozen years, says were iron-hearted alike. But the positive Mr. Dickens, in the preface to the new ediinconvenience of living in a world where tion of his works, I have seen various acrich people could in no way be bled, must counts of the origin of these Pickwick Pastrike every body so forcibly, that it is scarce. pers which have, at all events, possessed, for ly necessary thus to dilate upon the subject | me, the charm of perfect novelty. As I A world without heat, or light, or water, or may infer, from the occasional appearance some other of the great physical elements of such histories, that my readers have an of existence, can be contemplated with interest in the matter, I will relate how they

without a relation, or a friend susceptible of I was a young man of three-and-twenty, when the present publishers, attracted by

When I opened my door in Furnival's inn to the managing partner who representmothers of actual life are often exceedingly ed the firm, I recognized in him the person from whose hands I had bought, two or three years previously, and whom I had never seen before or since, my first copy of the ist-what atrocious wretches they always magazine in which my first effusion-dropare! That, too, were a bad exchange .- ped stealthily one evening at twilight, with fear and trembling, into a dark letter box. our affairs. Did anybody ever know a novel- in a dark office, up a dark court, in Fleet street-appearing in all the glory of print; a rogue? Only imagine us obliged to on which occasion, by the bye-how well I commit our property to such persons as recollect it !-- l walked down to Westminfiction can furnish for that purpose, what a ster hall, and turned into it for half an hour, beggarly reckoning should we have of it in because my eyes were so dimmed with joy a few years! Beyond a doubt every es. and pride, that they could not bear the street, The Genius and Writings of Leigh Hunt. tate in the country would, in a novelists and were not fit to be seen there. I told my visitor of the coincidence, which we

The idea propounded to me was, that the saving them from all occasions to evoke motion; that the idea was not novel, and had kind of grateful duty to him to acknowl- find in them something which appeals to which is among Browne's poems: been already much used; that it would be edge. infinitely better for the plates to arise natu-

at starting.

We started with a number of twentyfour pages instead of thirty-two, and four illustrations in lieu of a couple. Mr. Sevin agitation; the number became one of

body now knows. of this book, and retained long afterwards. was the nickname of my pet child, a young-

some, as if it darted from the breasts of a probably assisted to furnish. At another ten sink under it in another.—Westminster time, perhaps, when some calamity has

From the City Item.

Although the roses wither That round Love's bower grew, My fancy wanders thither, Their naked stems to view; And memory seems to render Their forms still fresh and fair, As moonlight gives a splendor To branches bleak and bare.

Although the wild harp slumbers That echoed from that bower, I've treasured the sweet numbers To cheer this lonely hour;
And while hope's strains of gladness
Seem destined to depart, Fond memory's tones of sadness Still linger round the heart. And though I'm doomed to wander

Far from that happy spot, The vision strikes the fonder, As ne'er to be forgot; For hope may gild to-morrow
With beams not meant to last, But memory loves to borrow The radiance of the past.

other day, at the dedication of a Unitarian place of worship in Boston. [N. Y. Express.

Ancient of Days! except thou deign Upon our finished task to smile. The workman's hand has toiled in vain, To hew the rock, and rear the pile.

O, let thy peace, the peace that tames The wayward heart, inhabit here; That quenches passion's fiercest flames, And thaws the deadly frost of fear. And send thy love; the love that bears Meekly with hate, and scorn, and wrong;

And loads itself with generous cares;

Here may bold tongues thy truth proclaim, Unmingled with the dreams of men, As from His holy lips it came, Who died for us, and rose again.

And toils, and hopes, and watches long.

getting themselves into difficulties through homes happy by peopling them with pleastheir want of dexterity, would be the best ant thoughts; for he quickens us into a livemeans of introducing these. I objected, on lier consciousness of our blessings, and com- of our most genial essayists, and place his himself the words 'Fuller's Earth,' consideration, that, although born and partly municates to our ordinary duties, and the bred in the country, I was no great sports- simple objects of our daily way-side walk, a dow-seat books," to be taken up in the brief it is in his own style of thought and feeling. man, except in regard of all kinds of loco- freshness and interest which it becomes a

The tendency of all that Leigh Hunt has

English scenes and people, and I was afraid I should ultimately do so in any case, whatever course I might prescribe to myself at starting.

An odd Visiter.—"I had been sitting in the verandah reading, and went away for possible good, or painful remembrances of the past, and fixes our attention upon the latest arting. the second number was published, brought about a quick decision upon a point already we never rise from a few hours' perusal of like those of a man than monkey's legs carried the calves of his legs were thicker and more like those of a man than monkey's legs carried the calves of his legs were thicker and more gentleman called Anketil Gray had occurred to the calves of his legs were thicker and more like those of a man than monkey's legs carried to the calves of his legs were thicker and more gentleman called Anketil Gray had occurred to the calves of his legs were thicker and more like those of a man than monkey's legs carried to the calves of his legs were thicker and more gentleman called Anketil Gray had occurred to the calves of his legs were thicker and more like those of a man than monkey's legs and the calves of his legs were thicker and more gentleman called Anketil Gray had occurred to the calves of his legs were thicker and more gentleman called Anketil Gray had occurred to the calves of his legs were thicker and more gentleman called Anketil Gray had occurred to the calves of his legs were thicker and more gentleman called Anketil Gray had occurred to the calves of his legs were thicker and more gentleman called Anketil Gray had occurred to the calves of his legs were thicker and more gentleman called Anketil Gray had occurred to the calves of his legs were thicker and more gentleman called Anketil Gray had occurred to the calves of his legs were thicker and more gentleman called Anketil Gray had occurred to the calves of his legs were thicker and more gentleman called Anketil Gray had occurred to the calves of his legs were thicker and more gentleman called Anketil Gray had occurred to the calves of his legs were thicker and more gentleman called Anketil Gray had occurred to the calves of his legs were thicker and more gentleman called Anketil Gray had occurred to the calves of his legs were the calves of his legs were thicker and more gentleman called Anketil Gray had occurred to the calves of his turbed, or set on edge by crosses and disap. at me.

any excuse to say that he cannot support his family in their present style of living without this effort. I ask, By what right can be tells us every now and then of his own long tail, so he could not, I believe, have Small for one who is broad in the rear and most expensive crop cultivated—the sun-flower long tail, so he could not, I believe, have small for one who is broad in the rear and must be a profitable production. his family demand to live in a manner which private notions and sentiments—so that we been an ourang-outang. Indeed I never abdominous in the van. Short for a fellow requires him to neglect his most solemn and begin to fancy he is addressing ourselves in heard of them coming into this little island, six feet without his shoes, or Long for him scale, usually in vacant spots by the fence, and important duties? Nor is it an excuse to say that he wishes to leave them a competence. Is he under obligation to leave them to that competence which he desires? Is it an mate friend. He runs on from one theme not seen him since, but if he comes back I Younghusband for an old bachelor. Mer- fodder for cows, especially when the feed in our advantage to them to be relieved from the to another with the most sprightly exube shall try to make friends with him by giving ry weather for any one in November or Feb. pastures gets low in seasons of scarcity and necessity of labor? Besides, is money the rance—now discussing with hearty sympal him food, though I believe he belongs to ruary, a black spring, a cold summer, or a drought. only desirable bequest which a father can thy the merits of Chaucer or Spenser, or rather a treacherous family."—Acland's wet autumn. Goodenough for a person no feeding them out at night; or if the scarcity of leave to his children? Surely well-cultiva. some other old poet, and pointing out to us Popular Account of the Manners and Custed intellects, hearts sensible to domestic the beauty and true meaning of a favorite toms of India.

hearth, and suggests many a tender and that he speaks of "The Deaths of Little never, as it were, without an infant child- to his honour. that the other children grow up to manhood and womanhood, and suffer all the changes of mortality; but this one alone is rendered he will tell you of "A Day by the Fire"

dulgent fallacies! With what a jovial hi. that he must have been above five feet in larity he banters us out of our moroseness, and laughs at our ill-humor, until at last we sat as upright as any man. After watching convenience which may arise from giving a Friends are two kings in dear confederance and laughs at our ill-humor, until at last we sat as opright as any analysis are ashamed of our weakness, and deter- him for a minute or two, and observing that child an uncouth christian name. any of his charming books, without a sense of obligation to him for stimulating to a decalled my wife. All this time I had not benticed by the charming books, without a sense of obligation to him for stimulating to a decalled my wife. All this time I had not benticed by the charming books, without a sense of sense of the charming books, without a sense of sense of the charming books, without a sense of sense of the charming books, without a sense of sense of the charming books, without a sense of sense of the charming books, without a sense of sense of sense of the charming books, without a sense of sense of

our most cherished tastes, and meets with

The novelists, indeed, would take care to provide us with a set of most romantic, and far more sinned against than sinning male factors, who might be supposed to make up in some degree for the absence of the good in some terrible annoyance to the properties of vicious men; and a lively ingut semination of the good in th folks; but I have doubts if a few amiable others remaining below. Those above that property a blessing.—Wayland's Mormore gossiping vein, relating some character of the sex. but one kind of produce should be raised on a many situations does it not smooth the inhat property a blessing.—Wayland's Mortal Science.

INDEPENDENCE.—When you have pared INDEPENDENCE.—When you have pared Independence.—When you have pared Independence in the capacity of the capacity of that name in her worst temper he molly
Independence in the capacity of the capacity of that name in her worst temper he molly
Independence in the capacity of the capacity of that name in her worst temper he molly
Independence in the capacity of the capac There could not fail to be some inconvenishmence felt from this great blank in society.—
Who knows but it might be fatal to the enditive machine?

Another result would be a very general world, of the people who are able to be linear and generous, there must be a very consideration of the people who are able to be independent of the people who are able to be number who are likewised sisposed to be for how otherwise should our public for how otherwise should our public for how otherwise should our public warm and as comely, and as comely, and as comely, and as comely, and so frequent that the support of the solidation of the people warm and as comely, and so frequent that the same in her worst temper he molly—for the poople with them as they fall, and march away all the vanity, what solid and nature day all the vanity, what solid and nature day and the vanity, what solid and nature day all the vanity, what solid and nature days all the vanity days and the more days as all the vanity days and the more days as all the vanity day and the more days as all the va warm and as comely, and so frequent changes, and so frequent the young spring flowers.

The will give an hour's description of the human mind is generally dissolved in settled on a large plantation of the western praise. de chambre: not such a stately palace, nor a fine summer morning, with open window this weapon are not always qualified or gilt rooms, or the costliest sorts of tapestry; looking out upon a bright green lawn, careful to discriminate the false from the ving the name, is one whose thoughts and have spent every thing I had, and am in debt but a convenient brick house, with decent with the air breathing in fresh and balmy, true, the best things have often to endure exertions are for others rather than himself, wainscot, and pretty forest-work hangings. the sunlight streaming through the foliage, the ordeal of being laughed at. It was at whose high purpose is adopted on just princiit is all winter killed. I did not intend to put in Lastly (for I omit all other particulars, and will end with that which I love most in the favorite books and pictures with which can only mean, that what cannot be which can only means. Well, I have both conditions,) not whole woods cut in the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table walks, nor vast parks, nor fountain, or case with an another than the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of advantage by a specious road park table. both conditions,) not whole woods cut in the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of walks, nor vast parks, nor fountain, or casafew pansies freshly plucked, contrasting men by derision, and alliance with degra. advantage by a specious road, nor take an one crop."

We think those among us who are getting interest and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and the parlor walls are adorned; upon the parlor w cade-gardens; but herb, and flower, and well with the snow-white cloth; and a bee ding ideas, is at least well established, and evil path to secure a real good purpose. humming about from cup to cup, seeking to has probably some truth on its side. But Sir Walter Scott. the water every whit as clear and whole- partake of the honey which she herself the opinions that defy ridicule in one age of-

NAMES .- "Initials he thought (always RATS .- "Wheresoever men solemn thought about death and immortality. His manner has more than its usual than as they pleased the ear, and combined country are equally agreeable to him. He kindness; his voice sounds gravely, yet there gracefully in a cypher, upon a seal or ring. enters upon your house as a tenant at will, is almost cheerfulness in its tone when he But in names themselves a great deal more (his own, not yours,) works out for himself says that "The best part of what you loved presents itself to a reflecting mind. Shen- a covered way in your walls, ascends by still remains, an indestructible possess stone used to bless his good fortune that his from one story to another, and leaving you sion—that although the visible form be ta name was not obnoxious to a pun. He the larger apartments, takes possession ken away, yet that was only lent for a sea- would not have liked to have been compli- the space between floor and ceiling, as an son, whereas the love itself is immortal, and mented in the same strain as a certain Mr. entresol for himself. There he has his parthe consciousness of it will ever abide to Pegge was by an old epigrammatist .-

This plain stone To William Shenstone, In his writings he display'd A mind natural; At Leasowes he laid

Arcadian greens rural. which he had not long since-with all its the crown, he stands before Apollo in a shirt in our philosophy. The adventurous mer time and bed-time spent in the free utter- lighted votary. The father of Sir Joshua embarks as a volunteer. He doubled music perhaps, or the reading of some fa- uncommon Christian name, it might be the bar in the first European vessel with Gama vorite passages to stimulate the conversa- means of bettering his fortune; and there- discovered the new world with Columbs now and then the rain rattled against the not appear however that the name ever and circumnavigated the globe with Magelwindows, and the wind howled in such a way as to make everybody think of the sea as it did to Joshua Barnes. He to whose Doctor. and the poor sailors, and people who have Barnesian labors Homer and Queen Es-Of all living English writers, there is not to be out of doors in such weather; and last ther, and King Edward III. bear witness, one towards whom there exists a more gene- of all, the quiet half hour after every one was a good man and a good scholar, and a to make a few remarks on the army of wo both hailed as a good omen; and so fell to ral feeling of kindliness and gratitude than had retired but himself—when all around rich widow who not imprudently inferred men—(the King of Dahomey's.) It is Leigh Hunt. This friendly gratitude has was silent, the cares of the day gone to that he would make a good husband, gave certainly a surprising sight in an uncivilized arisen from the peculiar characteristics of sleep, and the fading embers reminding him an opportunity by observing to him country. I had, it is true, often heard of monthly something should be a vehicle for his writings—from their sympathy and genu. where he should be; all these, and a thou- one day that Joshua made the Sun and the King's female soldiers; but now I have certain plates to be executed by Mr. Sey- ine cordiality—their cheerful, hopeful tone, sand things else, in-doors and out of doors, Moon stand still, and significantly added seen them, all well armed, and generally mour; and there was a notion, either on the in short, their fullness to overflowing with in books, in nature, and in men, he talks that nothing could resist Joshua. The hint fine, strong, healthy women, and doubtless part of that admirable humorous artist, or that spirit which is best expressed by the about in a way so natural, easy, and collo- was not thrown away—and he never had capable of enduring great fatigue. They of my visitor, (I forget which,) that a "Nim- beautiful but neglected old English word quial—so marked by a pervading kindness cause to repent that he had taken, nor she seem to use the long Danish musket with rod Club," the members of which were to "loving kindness." We know of no wri- of feeling—entering so heartily into all our that she had given, it, * * 1 know not as much ease as one of our grenadiers does go out shooting, fishing, and so forth, and ter who has done more to make hearths and taste and thoughts, and enlisting all the whether it was the happy-minded author of his fire-lock, but not, of course, with the while so thoroughly our sympathies, that we the 'Worthies' and the 'Church History of same quickness, as they are not trained to cannot but class him in the foremost rank Britain' who proposed as an epitaph for any particular exercise, but, on receiving writings among our choicest "parlor win- whether some one proposed it for him. But hounds, with great swiftness. Of course intervals of active and social life, sure to Nor has it any unbeseeming levity, like this troops, if at all approaching to the same Here lieth in sooth

our immediate appreciation. Honest John Tooth Whom Death on a day AN ODD VISITER .- "I had been sitting Or this, upon a Mr. Button. From us drew away. Here lieth one, God rest his soul Whose grave is but a button-hole the past, and fixes our attention upon the actual blessings and privileges about us. There, sitting as quietly and demurely as My views being deferred to, I though of He is one of the best teachers we know of Possible, was an enormous ourang-outang, or Batty'd, Neddy'd or Teddy'd, Will'd or to do with making things look so very blue. It is not a good thing to be Tom'd or Bob'd. from which I never had the pleasure of see- from the proof sheets of which Mr. Sev. that kind of contentment and gratitude or monkey of some sort. When I first Bill'd, Dick'd or Nick'd, Joe'd or Jerry'd in the city.—Punch. from which I never had the pleasure of seeing it contemplated. There might, I think, be derived from this department of literature a great sense of thankfulness, that the actual world was not, as the fictionist makes a number of much the first makes a number of much the pleasure of see. When I first from the pleasure of which Mr. Sey. The first makes of which Mr. Sey. The first make some sort. When I first that kind of contentment and gratitude from the same and wrote the list much of which Mr. Sey. The first makes of which Mr. Sey. The first make sort. When I first the wind of which makes of which Mr. Sey. The first make sort. When I first the wind of which makes of which Mr. Sey. The first make sort. When I first the wind of which Mr. Sey. The first m ed Mr. Pickwick with a club, because of the original suggestion, and I put in Mr. Winkle expressly for the use of Mr. Seymour.

ble. And then with what a delicate and fine touch he pierces our selfishness! In what a kindly way he convinces us of our uncharitableness, and puts to rout our self-induced his hands upon his knees and sat perfectly still, just as if he had been meditating on what he had been reading. I should say, as nearly as I could judge, that he must have been above five feet in that he must have been above five feet in that he must have been above five feet in the must have been would have been still more unlucky if Mr. I feel so vast! Trust, honor, tendernesslarity he banters us out of our moroseness, height, supposing him to stand erect. He eye. The Report on Parochial Registra-

> thirty-two pages, with two illustrations, and remained so to the end. My friends told me it was a low, cheap form of publication, by which I should ruin all my rising hopes; and how right my friends turned out to be every
> how right my friends turned out to be every
> of obligation to him for stimulating to a decalled my wife. All this time I had not seen his face; however, as she came, one of the parrots screamed, and the old gentleman turned his head. His face was very dark, with large whiskers and beard, and hair all how right my friends turned out to be every
> of obligation to him for stimulating to a decalled my wife. All this time I had not seen his face; however, as she came, one of the parrots screamed, and the old gentleman take was presumed therefore not in the enturned his head. His face was very dark, with large whiskers and beard, and hair all how right my friends turned out to be every
> of obligation to him for stimulating to a decalled my wife. All this time I had not seen his face; however, as she came, one of the parrots screamed, and the old gentleman take was presumed therefore not in the enturned his head. His face was very dark, with large whiskers and beard, and hair all how right my friends turned out to be every
> of obligation to him for stimulating to a decalled my wife. All this time I had not seen his face; however, as she came, one of the parties, and the old gentleman take was presumed therefore not in the enturned his head. His face was very dark, with large whiskers and beard, and hair all the parton to him for stimulating to a decalled my wife. All this time I had not seen his face; however, as she came, one of the parties, and the parton to him for stimulating to a decalled my wife. All this time I had not seen his face; however, as she came, one of the parties, and the parton to him for stimulating to a decalled my wife. All the seen his face; however, as she came, one of the parties, and the parton to him for the parton to him for stimulating to a decalled my wife. All the good will to all the world. A belief in body a light-brown, and without success. At length the first register and beauty, his face and hands peculiarly large. As and "a brotherly consideration for mistake soon as he saw me he half rose, laid both was again recurred to, and then upon a Chronicle, appended to the monthly cover and "a brotherly consideration for mistake soon as he saw me he half rose, land both closer investigation, they found him entered and circumstance," will be found pervading hands on the elbow of the chair, and beand circumstance," will be found pervading every essay he has written. To minds discovered use of the chair, and spit toujours fort etonne, says Bayle, que les soother than "a course" of Leigh Hunt. might make a spring in my direction; yet ways been astonished, that families who wheat or corn. The seeds are more oleaginous being facetiously pronounced through the being facetiously pronounced through the His own buoyant spirit is a fine example of I knew that my voice would at once fright bear odious or ridiculous names, do not than those of the flax plant, and combine the qualities for use of the best olive oil; for burnhousehold word to me, long before I was an bounded through the impossibility of crushing the heart of a became Boz. "Boz" was a very familiar household word to me, long before I was an ever so severe; and no man has suffered the beasts, and which even the tiger will hardly beast, and which even the tiger will hardly beast, and which even the tiger will hardly beast, and Bamshottoms. Tevlors, and some some to adopt it. PATERNAL DUTY.—The father who plun.
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> Tubs of fortune more bravely than he has done. A popular writer once spoke of him I felt more inclined to watch him. Once I Barbers, and worse than all, Butchers, without forming a much denser coat. Prepared PATERNAL DUTY.—The father who plunges into business so deeply that he has no leisure for domestic duties and pleasures, and whose only intercourse with his children and whose only intercourse with his children and whose of this remark, and remember how.
>
> I left more inclined to watch him. Once I as "a gray-headed boy whose heart can never thought of going round the other way and getting my gun, but really he looked so they were to Dr. Dove. I ought, the Dr. would say, to have a more natural dislike hemper flax, and for bee pasturage it is equal to the particular of the pasturage it is equal to the pasturage it is equa consists in a brief and occasional word of fulness of this remark, and remember how him. He continued to grin and spit until I to the names of Kite, Hawk, Falcon and authority, or a surly lamentation over their this perpetual youthfulness of feeling shows turned away, hoping he would resume his Eagle; and yet they are to me (the first and most palatable honey. A writer in one of authority, or a surly lamentation over their intolerable expensiveness, is equally to be pitied and to be blamed. What right has pitied and to be blamed and to be blamed. What right has pitied and to be blamed and to be bla he to devote to other pursuits the time which God has allotted to his children? Nor is it
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> Another winning peculiarity of Leigh leisurely from his chair, stepped slowly out of the verandah, caught hold of a branch he would say, is Lamb for a soldier, Joy for bushel. If this is not over-estimating its prohuman creature, and Best for a subject who them out from the yard. We have sometime

> > A Man.—The man whom I call deser-rie land. He writes him, "I am ruined. I

GOOD AND BAD FORTUNE. - We are apt

ties, and his revels and his gallopades. strengthen your faith, and soothe you amid the stir and fever of life." Or it may be Firm to your goodness? You have pegg'd it asleep, if it were not for the spirit with which the youth and belles of Rat-land Children," and then he almost makes you Little could be foresee, as Dr. Southey has keep up the ball over your head. And you feel as if his true friend's hand were press. observed, that it was obnoxious to a rhyme are more fortunate than most of your neighing your own, as he goes on to tell you in French English. In the gardens of Er- bors, if he does not prepare for himself a that "Those who have lost an infant are menonville M.—— placed this inscription mausoleum behind your chimney-piece or under your hearth-stone, retire into it when he is about to die, and very soon afford you full proof that though he may have lived like a hermit, his relica are not in the odour of sanctity. You have then the additional comfort of knowing that the spot so appropriated into an eternal image of youth and inno- Poor Shenstone hardly appears more ridicu- will thenceforth be used either as a common cence." In the rough winter time again, lous in the frontispiece to his own works, cemetery, or a family vault. In this respect, as "when wind and rain beat dark December," where, in the heroic attitude of a poet who in many others, nearer approaches are made has won the prize and is about to receive to us by inferior creatures than are dreamt of home comforts and accompaniments—the and boa, as destitute of another less dispendichant ships a cargo for some distant port. pleasant hour before the candles are light- sible part of dress as Adam in Eden, but Rat goes with it. Great Britain plants a ed-the gazing meditatively into the fire- like Adam when innocent, not ashamed : colony in Botany Bay, Van Diemen's the kettle "whispering its faint under-song," while the shirtless God holding a lyre in Land, or at the Swan River, Rat takes the and the cheerful tea-table with its joyous fa-ces, and the pleasant hours between teaance of thought as it comes, with a little Reynolds fancied that if he gave his son an stormy Cape with Diaz, arrived at Mala tional powers of the circle; while every fore he had him christened Joshua. It does and took possession of it at the same time,

> A FEMALE ARMY .- I may be permitted the word, make an attack like a pack of they would be useless against disciplined numbers. Still, their appearance is more martial than the generality of the men; and, if undertaking a campaign, I should prefer the females to the male soldiers of this country .- Duncan's Travels in Af.

> NATURAL ENOUGH-We have heard that the enormous quantity of indigo forced up.

"Oh! speech is poor to paint a difference

The all that friendship asks-compose not love' Friendship still keeps distinction. Friends are twain,

One law, one faith, one consequence, one

Friends are two banks a kindly stream divides;

Fed with our sap, and nurtur'd by our dews,

AGRICULTURAL.

five to seven quarts of oil are calculated on, per

besides, in putting in four hundred acres of

to the one crop system, would be wise to pro by the experience of others in this thing.-

to ascribe our good or bad fortune only to our last action, and not to the many pre-